

A Shambles Ramble

New York Times Service

The Delights of Bringing Up the Rear

A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a tunnel entrance. A person stands in the dark tunnel, and a large, round, illuminated sign is visible on the left wall.

Bill (Arky) Hughes mans his Bazoo Wagon.

Once Upon a Time . .

Waiving rights and resolving general legal problems between an international array of publishers took more than one wave of Boublil's magic wand. But he does business with people like himself, "creative people who have also built small, family-style, publishing and production outfits [Abba's Stig Andersson and the British producer Mickey Most, for example] and who understand each other." Presto! Contracts were signed.

That only left the creative prob-

Abacadabra stars Elaine Paige as the Wicked Witch and Finola Hughes as Cinderella. Both were in the original production of "Cats." David Wood wrote the English book based on the concept of Alain and Daniel Boubil. The theater is booked through Jan. 21. "We did it," Alain smiled, "as you say, the other way around."

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Mary Renault, 78, Dies; Wrote Historical Novels

LONDON — Mary Renault, 78, who brought the history and legends of ancient Greece to life in her novels, died Tuesday in South Africa, her publishers announced in London.

Curis Brown Ltd. announced that Miss Renault died after a short illness in a hospital in Cape Town, where she made her home after leaving Britain in the 1940s.

Among her best-known books are "The Last of the Wine," "The King Must Die," "The Bull from the Sea" and "The Mask of Apollo." Her most recent book, "The Furies," of 1981, completed her trilogy on the breakup of the empire of Alexander the Great that started with "Fire From Heaven" in 1970 and "The Persian Boy" in 1972.

Born Mary Challoans in London, the daughter of a doctor, she became a nurse after first attending Oxford University with the idea of

becoming a teacher. She later took the pen name of Mary Renault. Three of her early novels were written while she was off duty from nursing service during World War II.

After the war, she traveled through Africa and more extensively in Greece, where she developed the scholarship that went into her novels.

Her publishers eulogized Miss Renault for her scholarship but added that "her huge readership is due to her evocative re-creation of those who lived" in ancient Greek history.

Several of her books grew from Greek legend, including "The Bull from the Sea," which recounts a tale of Theseus, king of Athens, who slew the Minotaur. "The King Must Die" also is constructed from legend about Theseus, who defied fate and was able to claim the throne of Athens.

In 1971, she won the Silver Pen award for her 1970 novel "Fire From Heaven."

Miss Renault was a fellow of the Royal Society of Literature and an honorary fellow of St. Hugh's College, Oxford.

Other deaths: Harold S. Black, 85, who in 1981 entered the National Inventors Hall of Fame at the Patent and Trademark Office in Arlington, Virginia, for his invention of negative feedback, which removes distortion in telephones and other



Mary Renault

long-distance communications. Sunday in Summit, New Jersey. He also won the Lammie Medal of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, one of the highest engineering honors.

Rex Dockery, Memphis State head football coach since December 1980, Monday with three other persons in an airplane crash in Lawrence County, Tennessee, on the way to a football banquet.

3.4 Million in Irish Republic

DUBLIN — The population of the Irish Republic rose by more than 15 percent from 1971 to 1981, to more than 3.4 million, according to census figures released Tuesday.

Overseas Republicans, Democrats Set To Elect Delegates to '84 Conventions

By Robert C. Siner
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Republicans and Democrats abroad will launch primaries by mail in January to give overseas Americans the opportunity to choose representatives to their parties' 1984 presidential nominating conventions.

Democrats will choose six delegates, each with one-half vote and two alternates. Under party rules, the chairman and vice chairman of Democrats Abroad will also be members of the delegation with one vote each.

Republicans will choose eight representatives, two from each region (Europe-Africa, Middle East, Far East, Western Hemisphere), who will be seated on the convention floor but will not vote. Republicans Abroad will have voting representation at the 1984 convention.

The Republican overseas primary will be held in two stages. First, representatives for each GOP country organization will be chosen. Then the winners of the country races will compete in regional ballots with the two top vote-getters in each region going to the convention.

To become a representative to the Republican convention, a person must be a U.S. citizen and a member of Republicans Abroad as of Dec. 31, 1983, and must submit a petition signed by at least 10 members of his Republicans Abroad

country organization to the party's country chairman by Jan. 31, 1984. The petition should include a statement of not more than 50 words on why he is running.

The country chairmen will make up ballots from these petitions and mail them by Feb. 11. The ballots will go to registered Republicans living abroad who sign a pledge that they will support the party's principles and will not participate in any other delegate selection process.

Ballots for country representatives must be returned by March 3. The names of the winners from each country will be sent to the regional chairmen to be placed on the regional ballots. Those ballots will be mailed by April 28 and must be returned by May 13. The two winners from each region will be announced June 3.

Democrats Abroad will elect delegates in a single primary for all overseas Democrats. To participate in the primary, a person must be a U.S. citizen living abroad, a registered Democrat and must pledge not to participate in any other delegate selection process.

Those wishing to become delegates must submit petitions signed by 15 members of Democrats Abroad containing the name of the candidate to which the prospective delegate is pledged. Uncommitted delegates will indicate that they are running unpledged. A statement of 125 words or less is required on

why the person wishes to become a delegate. The petitions must be received by the Election Committee of Democrats Abroad by Jan. 12.

The committee will make up ballots and mail them by Feb. 11. The ballots must be returned to the election committee by March 13. They will be counted and the winners announced that same day.

Under party rules the delegation must include three male and three female delegates and one male and one female alternate so men and women will be listed separately on the ballots.

The Democrats' overseas primary will also include an "advisory" presidential preference poll.

Those wishing more information on the Democrats Abroad primary should write to the Democrats Abroad chairman, Andrew P. Sundberg, 157 Route du Grand-Lancy, 1213 ONEX Geneva, Switzerland; or to Election Committee members:

Jan Van Den Hende, Chairman; Kanaelweg 5; 2628EB Delft, The Netherlands.

Maureen Coots; Rue de Gray 16; 1392 Hoves, Belgium.

Thomas P. McMenamin; 58 Coleman Street; London EC2R 5BE, England.

Those wishing for more information on the Republican primary should write to the Republicans Abroad chairman, Lois Shepard; Republicans Abroad; c/o Republi-

U.S. Negotiating to Purchase Ranch In California as Habitat for Condors

LOS ANGELES — In one of the largest acquisitions ever planned to save an endangered species, the federal government is negotiating for the purchase of all or part of a 13,000-acre ranch that serves as a crucial feeding ground for the California condor.

The ranch, located near the town of Maricopa in southern Kern County, currently is being studied by a team of biologists and land appraisers from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This fall, Congress appropriated \$5 million for acquisition of the property, known as the Hudson ranch, and other lands critical to the condor's survival.

Purchase of the property became vital, condor specialists said, after the current owners announced plans to develop the ranch with up to 700 housing units known as "ranchettes."

"In the late summer and fall virtually the entire wild population of condors use the ranch for feeding," said John Ogden, co-director of the Condor Research Center in Ventura. "We simply couldn't afford to lose an area as valuable as this one."

Condors, which range over much of southern California, have been slowly losing ground to civilization for many decades. Only about 20 of the huge vultures are believed to remain in the wild.

The proposed land acquisition is the first move the government has made to expand protected habitat used by the condors since the 55,000-acre Sespe condor sanctuary was established 30 years ago.

National Committee; 310 First St. S.E.; Washington, D.C. 20003.

U.S.A.; or to the following regional chairmen:

Europe-Africa — Judith Bingham; 14 Rue Tilsitt; 75008 Paris, France.

Middle East — John G. McCarty Jr.; 1 Mount Street, 5th floor; London W1Y 5AA, England.

Far East — A. Lewis Burridge; MCC Box 578; Makati, MM, the Philippines.

Western Hemisphere — Joan Hazzard; 32 Silo Circle; Riverside, Connecticut, 06878, U.S.A.

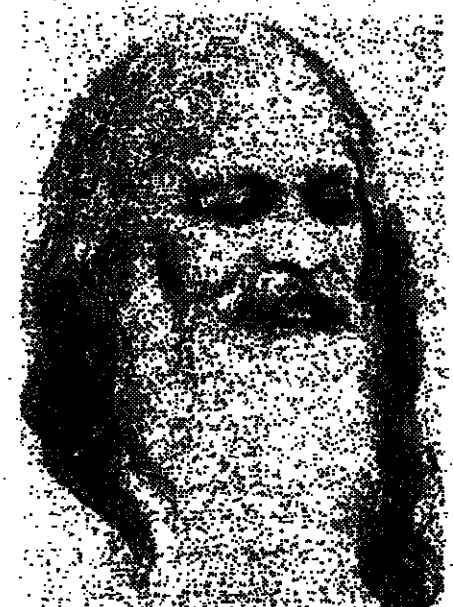
In a related development, the

Federal Voting Assistance Program has announced that its brochure entitled "Absentee Voting: How to Do It" will soon be distributed overseas.

The guide will be available at U.S. embassies, airline companies and other organizations serving Americans abroad. Military personnel can obtain copies where they are stationed.

Copies of the guide (DoD FS-13) can also be obtained by writing: Director, Federal Voting Assistance Program; Room 1B457, The Pentagon; Washington, D.C. 20301, U.S.A.

MAHARISHI TECHNOLOGY OF THE UNIFIED FIELD



His Holiness Maharishi Mahesh Yogi
Founder of the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field (1983); Founder of the Science of Creative Intelligence (1971); Founder of Maharishi University (1971); and Founder of the World Government of the Age of Enlightenment (1976).

"It is fulfilling to proclaim that with the discovery of the unified field of all the laws of nature and the development of the technology of the unified field, and with the authority that every government enjoys in its country, there is nothing that cannot be accomplished by a sovereign government. Now not only can every government rise above the reach of problems but also it can attain any desired height of achievement."

THE UNIFIED FIELD

The unified field is described by the supergravity theory of quantum physics as a super-symmetric (perfectly balanced), non-Abelian (self-interacting) field of pure intelligence, which generates the fundamental particles and forces of nature through its infinitely self-referential dynamics at the Planck scale of nature's functioning (10⁻³³ cm. or 10⁻⁴³ sec.), giving rise to the infinite diversity of the universe.

MODERN SCIENCE VEDIC SCIENCE

The discovery of the unified field as a self-referential reality through the objective approach of modern science, the experience of this self-referential reality as the simplest state of human awareness—transcendental consciousness—gained through the subjective approach of ancient Vedic Science as recently brought to light by Maharishi, and the benefits of this experience verified through a large body of scientific research have given rise to the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field, which trains the individual to function from the self-referential level of nature's functioning so that nature's perfect balance, supreme efficiency, infinite organizing power, and unlimited creativity are available in daily life.

UTOPIA

The Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field has placed mankind on the doorstep of utopia—the unified field based civilization. Trends and tendencies in society will be maintained in the evolutionary direction, bringing fulfillment to all areas of governmental responsibility, including administration, education, defense, health, rehabilitation, economics, and agriculture.

SOLVING PROBLEMS OF GOVERNMENTS CREATING IDEAL CIVILIZATION ON EARTH A TASTE OF UTOPIA—DEC. 17—JAN. 6, 1984

The World Government of the Age of Enlightenment offered last month to solve the problems of all governments.

In the same wave of inspiration, Maharishi International University has now planned to give a sample taste of utopia to all mankind.

Seven thousand experts in the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field will assemble at MIU from December 17 to January 6 to collectively create a strong influence of coherence and positivity in the whole world.

This unique demonstration of global coherence, originating from one place and reaching all parts of the world, will inspire governments to follow this example in their own countries and create a group of experts in the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field so that negative trends do not arise in the country, law and order are spontaneously maintained, and administration becomes simple, effective, free from problems, and free from the elements of fear and punishment. Real freedom will be enjoyed by the people and by the government.

Government PROBLEM-FREE ADMINISTRATION

The Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field applied to administration offers to every government that supreme efficiency with which nature governs the universe, without altering the present system of government in any way.

This beautiful approach of bringing national law into alliance with natural law strengthens the government and improves the destiny of the nation in such a balanced and natural way that the creation of an ideal society can be a reality for any sovereign nation within as short a time as is desired.

In his Absolute Theory of Government, Maharishi explains that every government, irrespective of its system, is an innocent mirror of its nation. The strength and success of the government depends upon the strength and integrity of national consciousness. Since the government draws its inspiration and vitality from the collective consciousness of the people, it is essential that the government does whatever it can to maintain the highest quality of national consciousness.

All trends and tendencies in the country are fundamentally governed by the laws of nature. The unified field, being the fountainhead of all the laws of nature, underlies all aspects of national life and as such is available everywhere. Furthermore, the means of enlivening the unified field in national consciousness is also available everywhere, in the brain physiology of each individual in every country. Thus, every government already has in its population everything that it could ever need to make life fulfilling and the nation ideal. It is just a matter of knowing how to use the nation's most precious resource—the brain physiology of every citizen.

"Human brain physiology is that hardware of the cosmic computer which, through proper programming, can draw upon the cosmic software of nature to accomplish anything."

What is fortunate is that only the square root of one percent of the population of the country (a slightly larger proportion for a country with a small population) practicing the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field in any one place in the country is sufficient to fully awaken national

consciousness. What is still more fortunate is that any group, regardless of education or economic status, can be trained to create this desired effect. What is most fortunate is that MIU is prepared to train such groups at its campuses in Iowa and in Washington, D.C., or in any country at the invitation of its government, universities, public or private organizations, or any one well-wisher of the nation.

Governments have always enjoyed their parental role of bringing maximum happiness to their people. The benefits that the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field brings to all fields of life are so extensively documented by scientific research that any head of state can adopt, without reservation, this practical knowledge of the unified field to fulfill his aspiration to do maximum for his people and the world.

Now the knowledge of the unified field and the availability of the technology of the unified field make it mandatory for every government to base its administration on the infinite organizing power of the unified field of natural law.

Education UNFOLDING CREATIVE GENIUS

The Maharishi Unified Field Based Integrated System of Education offers a new approach to teaching whereby every lesson is taught with reference to

the knowledge of the whole discipline and the source of all disciplines is shown to be the field of pure intelligence, which the student experiences in the simplest state of his own awareness, transcendental consciousness.

The student grows in the awareness that all branches of knowledge are different modes of his own intelligence. His creative genius blossoms as his awareness is identified more and more fully with pure intelligence, the unified field of all the laws of nature. Instinctively, his thoughts are right; he does not make mistakes; his behavior is spontaneously evolutionary. He grows in ideal citizenship—the ability to fulfill his own interests and promote the interests of the whole society simultaneously.

The numerous benefits of this integrated system of education have been verified through a large body of scientific research and are further demonstrated in the high quality of life of MIU students and their natural focus on academic study, from primary level to Ph.D.

This unified field based approach, which raises life to be lived in full accord with natural law, can be easily introduced to fulfill the goals of any system of education without the need to revise the existing curriculum. Educators from all countries are invited for training in this ideal system of education.

Defense

VICTORY BEFORE WAR

Maharishi's contribution in the field of defense is invincibility for every nation. The Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field offers absolute defense in that it eliminates the very need for defending by preventing the birth of an enemy. This approach promotes life in accordance with natural law, maintains evolutionary trends within the country, and radiates life-supporting influences in all directions, automatically preventing the birth of an enemy.

The need for defense has its basis in fear, which is caused by stress. Since education does not train the people to think and act spontaneously in accordance with the full potential of natural law, the whole population is violating the laws of nature, causing stress, fear, and weakness, and creating the need for defense.

Destructive means of defense can at best leave the enemy in a state of fear, which can serve only to postpone confrontation. History records that destructive means of defense have always proven suicidal for any nation. Fortunately, those days are now coming to an end.

The predominant sense of restraint observed in the family of nations today with regard to the use of nuclear arms demonstrates the growth of the most fortunate, tender quality of life—the desire of the leaders of the world to ensure security without destroying life. This noble search of world leadership finds its fulfillment in the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field, which offers absolute defense by bringing nourishment to life.

This unified field based approach has raised defense from the ground of ignorance and cruelty to the heights of wisdom and compassion. Nourishing the hearts of all nations, every nation will enjoy invincibility. Victory before war is the clarion call of unified field based defense.

Health

REVERSAL OF AGING

Maharishi's unified field based approach to health simultaneously promotes the health of the individual and the collective health of the nation by bringing life into accordance with the full potential of natural law.

This approach produces perfect integration of mind, body, and behavior and eliminates imbalance, leaving no chance for weakness to remain on any level of life—individual, national, or international.

Immortality, being a quality of the unified field, is enlivened on every level of life through this unified field based approach to health. This brings perfect health and longevity to the individual and the nation. Perfect health is marked by the ability to use the full creative potential of life in the state of fulfillment.

Extensive scientific research indicates improvements in all areas of health, including reversal of the aging process, through the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field (Ref.: Scientific research papers in four volumes, 2800 pages).

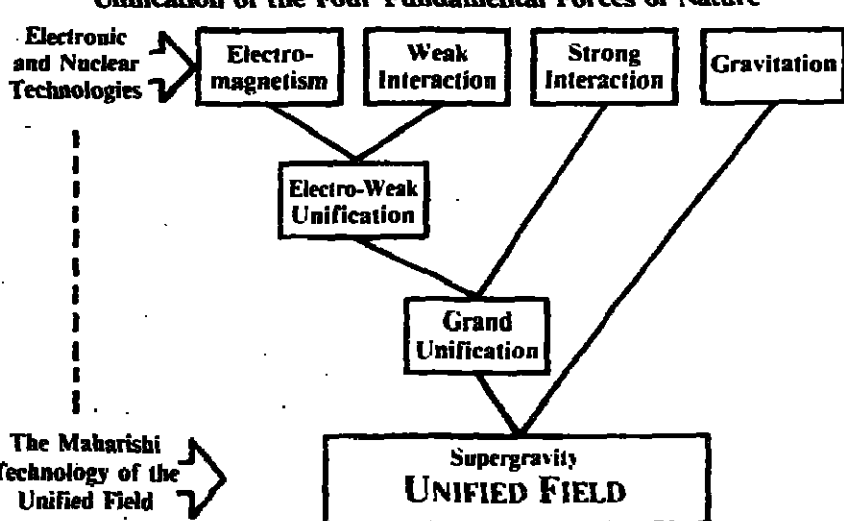
Qualities of the Unified Field

Since the unified field is a field of all possibilities, the qualities of the unified field are innumerable. A few of its characteristic qualities are described here in the light of the supergravity theory of quantum physics in order to give a glimpse of the benefits that the technology of the unified field can bring to individual and collective life:

1. **Perfect Balance**—supersymmetry: balance of boson and fermi fields.
2. **Invincibility**—though the physical particle states appear broken, the Lagrangian of the unified field remains eternally supersymmetric—the laws governing the unified field are inviolable.
3. **Self-referential**—the non-Abelian property of self-interaction.
4. **Self-sufficiency**—a unified gauge field, containing the whole of physics, interacts with itself alone.
5. **Infinite Creativity**—the fountainhead of natural law: from this unified source, sequential dynamical symmetry breaking gives rise to all the particles and forces of nature.
6. **Infinite Dynamism**—the quantum fluctuations at the Planck scale express infinite dynamism.
7. **Infinite Organizing Power**—the Hamiltonian of the unified field governs the time evolution of the entire universe.
8. **All Possibilities**—all the fundamental quantum fields are fully enlivened as dynamical degrees of freedom at the Planck scale of superunification.
9. **Immortality**—time translational invariance of the Lagrangian density of the unified field.
10. **Nourishing**—the eternal continuum of self-interaction of the unified field sustains the time evolution of the universe.

All beautiful, evolutionary qualities spontaneously blossom in individual and collective life as the mind gains increasing familiarity with the unified field. This has been amply verified by extensive scientific research in the areas of physiology, psychology, sociology, and ecology and demonstrated in the lives of millions of people and in the improving quality of national life on all continents during the past 25 years. These achievements are at the basis of our global initiative to give a sweet taste of utopia to all mankind and to invite our family of nations to collectively create unified field based ideal civilization in our generation.

Discovery of the Unified Field Unification of the Four Fundamental Forces of Nature



The Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field

As the figure shows, the unified field is basic to all other levels of natural law, including the electronic and nuclear levels. Therefore, identification with the unified field brings the advantage of the infinite creativity and organizing power of all the laws of nature to any individual and any nation.

'Human Bombs' Feared by U.S. As New Form of Mideast Terror

By Michael Getler
and Rick Atkinson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Following suicide car and truck bombings by Islamic terrorists at U.S. facilities in Lebanon and Kuwait, American and allied officials say "human bombs" — people with explosives strapped to them — may be the next form of kamikaze-style actions in the Middle East.

Although terrorism has been a problem for many years in the Middle East, the relatively recent phenomenon of using fanatics seeking martyrdom in suicide attacks has opened what Reagan administration officials call "a whole new spectrum of violence" and new options for attack for which there are few countermeasures at the moment.

"It's definitely a new direction of terrorism... and very difficult for us to act," said Michael LaFranchi, chief of physical security for the

U.S. Agency for International Development, which has 65 missions abroad.

In the early 1970s, he said, the emphasis was on avoiding the taking of hostages, which had become a common tactic of the Palestine Liberation Organization, among others. Later in the decade, the emphasis shifted to trying to protect against mob violence after U.S. embassies in Iran and Pakistan were stormed and taken over.

"What we have now," Mr. LaFranchi said, "is essentially the next phase."

Terrorist attacks on U.S. and French military headquarters in Beirut in October and on an Israeli military headquarters in Tyre in November were suicide missions, and allied intelligence officials believe radical Shiite Muslims were responsible. The officials say the attackers probably were from Lebanon but had strong ties to the revolutionary regime of Ayatollah

Ruhollah Khomeini in Iran and were operating out of Lebanese areas controlled by Syrian forces.

Monday's attacks in Kuwait against U.S., French and Kuwaiti facilities were claimed by the same Islamic group that took responsibility for the suicide attacks in Lebanon, but U.S. intelligence officials believe the latest bombings may have involved radical Shiites from Kuwait.

While the government can take some measures to improve security beyond those put into effect after the embassy in Tehran was seized in 1979, the department's deputy press spokesman, Alan Romberg, said that embassies, which must carry on considerable public business, cannot be turned into "armed fortresses."

President Ronald Reagan said last week that perhaps as many as 1,000 terrorists, many of them said to be Iranian, had been trained in Lebanon for possible use as suicide attackers.

A senior administration official said he did not know the exact number, but that it was "substantial" and that these terrorists certainly had targets within Lebanon. Whether they are headed anywhere else, he said, "we can't be sure." He indicated that they appeared to be under some kind of political control from Iran.

Another official said a decision had been made by the Khomeini regime to make suicide missions a part of the revolutionary arsenal and that it was clear these forces had been trained in Iran and Lebanon although it was not clear how many were Iranians and how many were radical Shiites from Lebanon.

This official also said there was evidence that these attackers were selecting targets for further raids in Lebanon, "not merely with truck and car bombs but possibly with human bombs."

Martin Armstrong, employed by Risks International, a security consulting firm, said the new suicidal techniques may be especially devastating and hard to counter because terrorists may be using a new explosive called hexogen, which is more powerful than TNT but takes less space and is easier to conceal. Some in Beirut believe this was used in the U.S. Marine barracks attack.

Specialists throughout the U.S. government said they believe there is a strong Iranian connection to the terrorist actions, both in terms of encouraging some of it and of financing. But they added that other countries — especially Syria, but also Libya — and groups such as the Palestinians are involved in such terrorism, with frequently differing motives.

Government specialists said they believe the attacks in Kuwait on Monday by Shiites with ties to Iran probably reflect several motives: long-standing hatred of the United States by the Khomeini regime for previous U.S. support of the shah of Iran, antagonism toward France and Kuwait for supporting Iraq in the Gulf war, and retribution for recent French retaliation against terrorist bases in Lebanon.

Iran also has a clear interest in thwarting Western efforts to prevent a takeover by radical factions in Lebanon. But some officials said the suicide-bomb attacks may be part of a campaign of psychological war, rather than an established plan, being waged by Tehran and Damascus to rid Lebanon of Western influence by creating a feeling of helplessness and frustration in Western public opinion.



A Kuwaiti policeman removes a truck indicator lamp that stuck in the gate when the bomb-laden truck crashed into the U.S. Embassy compound on Monday, wrecking a building.

Warsaw Arrests Pro-Solidarity Priest, Releases Him After Church Intercedes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WARSAW — A Roman Catholic priest detained when police allegedly found illegal materials in his Warsaw apartment was freed Tuesday after church officials interceded with the Communist authorities, PAP news agency said.

The report said judicial investigations into the Rev. Jerzy Popiełuszko would continue.

The authorities refused to disclose what was allegedly found at the apartment but a government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said the materials included "things which priests do not and should not normally have."

Father Popiełuszko was detained Monday after answering a summons by the Warsaw prosecutor for questioning in connection with allegations that he had abused religious freedom in sermons attacking communism. He could have been held for up to 48 hours without charge, but PAP said he was released "as a result of the intervention of representatives of the church."

The detention of Father Popiełuszko, who has supported the Solidarity free trade union from his pulpit, was disclosed as the country marked the second anniversary of martial law imposed in 1981. The government used the occasion to renew its denunciation of the award to Lech Walesa of the Nobel Peace Prize as "a clearly anti-Communist" gesture.

Mr. Urban said the threat of another harsh military crackdown "does not... now exist." But he indicated that the arrest of the priest, one of scores of people across the country taken into custody recently, and a tougher security ring around Mr. Walesa were part



Rev. Jerzy Popiełuszko

of an effort to deter protests this week.

There were few signs of a military buildup on the anniversary of the Dec. 13, 1981, martial law decree, although intercity travelers were being stopped and searched by police more frequently. The authorities were expected to step up pressure before Friday, when the Solidarity underground has called for mass demonstrations nationwide.

Mr. Walesa marked the anniversary with a solemn ceremony at dawn in Czestochowa, where he dedicated his gold Nobel medal to the rest of the nation before the icon of the Black Madonna, whom many Poles revere as their national patroness.

On the 280-mile (450-kilometer) drive home from Czestochowa to the Baltic coast, police stopped Mr.

Walesa and his wife 13 times for identity checks and detained them for two hours in Lodz, where they were searched, the family's priest said. The Rev. Henryk Jankowski, a close friend of the Walesas who was with them on the trip, also was subjected to a search.

The Solidarity chairman repeated his plea for reconciliation between members of the outlawed union and the Communist authorities. But Mr. Urban sharply criticized Mr. Walesa, his Nobel award and his recent comments on U.S.-Polish relations. Mr. Urban said last weekend's award ceremony was "a gathering of soldiers" opposed to socialism, "a clearly anti-Communist event."

As for Mr. Walesa's appeal to the United States to lift economic sanctions against Poland, the Warsaw spokesman claimed the Solidarity leader was acting in close coordination with U.S. authorities to boost his own reputation and belittle the standing of the Polish government.

Mr. Urban defended the government's security and surveillance measures involving Mr. Walesa, such as the deployment of hundreds of riot police and anti-terrorist troops at Okęcie Airport when his wife and son arrived Monday from Oslo, where they had received the Nobel prize in his behalf. Militiamen and soldiers kept well-wishers far away from Mr. Walesa, surrounded his car with police cars and put up roadblocks to prevent anyone from following him.

Asked how the official security blanket squared with the government's often-repeated position that Mr. Walesa is a private person, Mr. Urban said, "A private person can be the start of public rioting or turmoil."

(Reuters, UPI)

WORLD BRIEFS

Begin Ends Seclusion, May Write Book

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Former Prime Minister Menachem Begin has ended a 102-day seclusion in the prime minister's official residence and moved to a rented apartment, where he is reading biographies of famous leaders and may look into writing a book, according to an aide and a close friend.

Speculation about his moods and health have continued since his resignation in September. He has rarely appeared in public since the death of his wife, Aliza, in November last year, and was also strongly affected by Israeli casualties in Lebanon, aides said.

According to a friend who visits him each day, he "reads on leader from Garibaldi to George Washington. Any leader since Moses interests him." On the advice of a skin specialist, he has also shaved off a three-month beard he grew because of a skin infection, and the rash has since disappeared, according to newspaper reports.

Gromyko May Go to Arms Conference

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, said Tuesday he is considering attending next month's disarmament conference in Stockholm, which the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, has already promised to attend.

Mr. Gromyko emphasized the importance of the gathering and said it should be a "vehicle for improving mutual trust," according to the Finnish foreign minister, Paavo Vayrynen, who had talks with Mr. Gromyko.

The Soviet Union had already said it would attend the conference, which starts Jan. 17. Asked if Mr. Gromyko would attend in person, Mr. Vayrynen said, "He is thinking about it and considering the matter."

EC Agricultural Ministers Fail to Agree

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The agricultural ministers of the European Community ended a two-day meeting Tuesday without agreement on the farm budget crisis, diplomats said.

Agriculture Commissioner Poul Dalsager warned the ministers that finances will be extremely tight next year, but officials stressed concrete proposals on making ends meet would have to wait until the vote on the budget by the European Parliament on Thursday.

The Parliament's budget committee is trying to put pressure on governments to make progress on new policies and an overhaul of budgetary contributions which came nowhere near agreement during a meeting of community leaders in Athens last week.

Spanish Communists to Open Congress

MADRID (Reuters) — Spain's crippled Communist Party begins a national congress Wednesday with two rival factions vying for power and each threatening a walkout if the other side triumphs.

The struggle between supporters of the secretary-general, Gerardo Iglesias, 38, and a former leader, Santiago Carrillo, 68, could turn the five-day, 11th congress here into the most divisive in the party's 63-year history.

The situation has been aggravated by a slump in membership and the electoral rout last year that left the Communists with just four of the 350 seats in parliament. At stake is the future of the party and possibly also of Eurocommunism, the doctrine of independence from Moscow.

Artists' Protest Closes Dutch Museums

AMSTERDAM (AP) — Dutch museums have been closed to the public since artists occupied two of them last week in protest over government plans to cut their subsidies.

Museum authorities are engaged in a standoff with the artists, who are occupying the Rijksmuseum and Amsterdam's museum of modern art. The museums are unwilling to risk damage to their art treasures by having the demonstrators forcibly removed, and the artists themselves say they plan to stay until they get concessions. At issue is the government plan to cut its artist assistance program from 130 million guilders (about \$42 million) this year to 90 million guilders next year.

For the Record

Suzanne Roze, 63, has been appointed to preside over the Cour de Cassation, France's highest court of appeal. She will be the first woman to hold the post. She has been serving as attorney general at the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg since 1981. (Reuters)

Two murderers are to be executed in the electric chair on Wednesday and Thursday in Georgia. The first, Alpha Ois Stephens, 38, is waiting for a last-minute appeal to the 11th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeal in Atlanta. The Georgia Board of Pardons reserved a position Tuesday for a stay by the second, John Eldon Smith, 53. Both men have had their convictions upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court. (UPI)

Vassily Smyslov of the Soviet Union postponed his scheduled 10th game Tuesday in the semifinals of the world chess championship against Zoltan Ribli of Hungary. With three games left, Mr. Smyslov leads Mr. Ribli 5½ points to 3½. (AP)

Nico Ceausescu, the youngest son of the president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, has been appointed minister for youth problems, the Communist Party organ Scintila reported Tuesday. (AP)

Shultz Says Steps Are Needed To Stop International Terror

(Continued from Page 1)

guans were protecting the embassies of the United States, France, Britain and Italy, the four countries were making up the Beirut peacekeeping force.

The Kuwait parliament condemned as criminal the wave of attacks. The blasts shocked other Gulf states, whose leaders conferred by telephone and voiced support for Kuwait.

Palestinians, who form nearly a quarter of Kuwait's population, and nationals of several Middle Eastern countries have been temporarily barred from leaving the country. Government officials said people picked up Monday after the blasts were still being questioned.

The U.S. Embassy, where at least three persons were killed and more than 30 were injured, was closed for business Tuesday. U.S. Marines in full combat gear and flak jackets patrolled inside the walled compound.

■ U.S. Sees Attacks Linked

The White House has a "strong belief" that the terrorist group that launched the suicide bombing of U.S. Marine headquarters in Beirut on Oct. 23 was also responsible for the bombings Monday in Kuwait, a senior official said Tuesday, according to The Washington Post.

"We have a strong belief of that, yes," said the official. "We don't speak of retaliation, but we do want we can to deter these attacks." He said the United States has suspicions and evidence connecting a group called Islamic Jihad with the two incidents.

■ Syrians Demonstrate

Thousands of Syrians joined a government-sponsored rally in Damascus against the United States and Israel on Tuesday, but the authorities barred the marchers from the U.S. and French embassies.

■ Guarantees Reported

A small group of Iranian pilgrims brandishing posters of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini were among the demonstrators, who chanted, "Death to America and Israel" and "Death to Arab traitors."

(Continued from Page 1)

A witness in Tripoli said the Israeli ships also shelled Syrian artillery positions along the coastal highway running south of the city, but the Arafat spokesman said he was not aware of this report.

A witness in Tripoli said the Israeli ships also shelled Syrian artillery positions along the coastal highway running south of the city, but the Arafat spokesman said he was not aware of this report.

It was not immediately clear how this Israeli shelling will affect Mr. Arafat's plans to evacuate Tripoli in the coming days aboard Greek ships flying the United Nations flag. Each time the Israelis shell his positions, he asks for more security guarantees. Mr. Arafat's latest demand is that Syria and Saudi jet fly air cover for any pullout of his forces, although it seems very unlikely that this request will be met.

Turkish Prime Minister Formally Takes Office

Reuters

ANKARA — Turgut Ozal, leader of the center-right Motherland Party, formally became Turkey's first elected prime minister since the September 1980 military coup when President Kenan Evren ratified his cabinet list Tuesday.

Mr. Ozal, 56, a former economics minister and deputy prime minister, met with General Evren at the presidential palace Tuesday morning, then went to the prime minister's office to take over from Bulent Ulusu, the retired admiral who was appointed prime minister shortly after the coup.

Last week General Evren asked Mr. Ozal, whose party won an absolute majority in general elections last month, to form the new government. He ratified Mr. Ozal's choice of ministers one day after the list was delivered to him.

Turkish presidents usually ratify cabinet lists immediately. Explaining the delay, General Evren, who led the 1980 coup, said he had exercised his constitutional right to examine the list. He said he had made no changes.

The 23-man cabinet includes Vahit Halefoglu as foreign minister, Zeki Yavuzturk as defense minister and Vural Arifkan as finance minister. Mr. Halefoglu, a former ambassador to Beirut, Moscow, The Hague and Bonn, and Husnu Dogan, who was named minister of agriculture, forestry and rural affairs, are the only ministers not to come from the Grand National Assembly, Turkey's parliament.

Few on the list are known to the Turkish public. Kaya Erdem, who was named deputy prime minister

Critic of War Reappears at Soviet Radio

United Press International

MOSCOW — Vladimir Danchev, a broadcaster banished from the air after he read news reports critical of Soviet policy in Afghanistan, has returned to Radio Moscow, an employee confirmed Tuesday.

But Mr. Danchev no longer works in the English-language department, the unidentified journalist said. Other Soviet journalists told Western reporters that Mr. Danchev no longer is permitted to make live broadcasts.

Westerners who monitor the radio were startled in May to hear five World Service newscasts in which Mr. Danchev described Afghanistan as a victim of Soviet aggression. He paused before reading the reports, considered at the time to be one person's political protest.

Mr. Danchev then vanished and was reported to have been sent to a psychiatric hospital in Soviet Central Asia.

8 Peasants in Peru Town Killed by Leftist Rebels

United Press International

LIMA — Leftists thought to be members of the Shining Path guerrilla movement seized a small village in the Peruvian province of Ayacucho, killing eight peasants, government officials said.

The guerrillas, dressed in uniforms of the Civil Guard, entered the Andean village of Santa Carmen 200 miles (320 kilometers) southeast of Lima.

les parfums de
Nina Ricci



U.K. Printers' Union Delays Strike Pending Decision by Labor Group

United Press International

LONDON — Britain's largest printers' union suspended a one-day nationwide strike Tuesday, postponing a confrontation with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government.

The National Graphical Association, by ignoring court orders and refusing to pay court-imposed fines, has turned a provincial labor dispute into a challenge to laws that Mrs. Thatcher passed in an effort to regulate trade unions.

Joe Wade, the union's general secretary, said Tuesday that he was suspending the Wednesday strike — which would have been illegal under the new laws — pending a decision by the governing body of the Trades Union Congress, the country's overall labor federation.

A Trades Union Congress committee voted by a narrow margin earlier Tuesday to support the strike. But the congress's general secretary, Len Murray, said that the vote was taken against his advice and that he would seek to have it reversed.

Mr. Wade said Tuesday that the dispute would continue no matter what the congress's general council, which is considered relatively moderate, decided Wednesday in a meeting on the issue.

If it receives support from the federation, Mr. Wade said, his union's national council could decide at a meeting Thursday to go ahead with a 24-hour strike, to call an indefinite strike or to resume mass picketing in the northwestern town of Warrington. The Trades Union Congress position has been

that it would support the printers' union only if it stayed within the law.

On Monday, a High Court judge, Philip Otton, ruled that the strike would be in contempt of a court injunction issued two weeks earlier, and he ordered the union to call it off.

Mrs. Thatcher's government has passed two laws limiting activity by Britain's traditionally powerful unions. The laws limit picketing, permit court injunctions against union plans, and bar "sympathy" strikes, such as the one the printers' union had called for Wednesday.

The current dispute began last summer when Selim Shah, owner of a chain of free newspapers, fired six union members in Warrington who refused to work with nonunion printers.

Courts issued injunctions to stop illegal picketing at the Warrington plant, which led to a battle late last month between thousands of workers and policemen. Courts have fined the union £675,000 (about \$1 million) and seized its assets of about £10 million. The union refuses to pay the fines.

Black Appointed to U.S. Rights Panel

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, has filled the last vacancy on the newly reconstituted U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, passing over former commissioners Jill S. Ruckelshaus and Mary Louise Smith in favor of a moderate black Republican from his home state.

Mr. Baker's appointment Monday of a Tennessee labor commissioner, Francis F. Guess, 37, closes a chapter in the extremely bitter fight over control of the eight-member panel.

With the panel now completed apart from the chairman, President Ronald Reagan has consolidated his control over the commission, which Congress revived in an expanded form in an effort to ensure its independence.

London, Bonn Sign Accord on Troops

The Associated Press

BONN — The British and West German governments signed an agreement Tuesday promising German support for British troops stationed here in the event of war or crisis, the West German Foreign Ministry said.

Sir Jock Taylor, the British ambassador to Bonn, and Hans Werner Lautenschlager, state secretary at Bonn's Foreign Ministry, signed the document. It is designed to bolster British troop strength in West Germany by having local civilians take over support action.

The document says that in the event of a crisis, British troops will be supported by German civilians.

The agreement also promises German support for British troops stationed here in the event of war or crisis, the West German Foreign Ministry said.

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Mary Renault, 78, Dies; Wrote Historical Novels

LONDON—Mary Renault, 78, who brought the history and legends of ancient Greece to life in her novels, died Tuesday in South Africa, her publishers announced in London.

Curtis Brown Ltd. announced that Miss Renault died after a short illness in a hospital in Cape Town, where she made her home after leaving Britain in the 1940s.

Among her best-known books are "The Last of the Wine," "The King Must Die," "The Bull from the Sea" and "The Mask of Apollo." Her most recent book, "The Furies," of 1981, completed her trilogy on the breakup of the empire of Alexander the Great that started with "Fire From Heaven" in 1970 and "The Persian Boy" in 1972.

Born Mary Chailans in London, the daughter of a doctor, she became a nurse after first attending Oxford University with the idea of

becoming a teacher. She later took the pen name of Mary Renault. Three of her early novels were written while she was off duty from nursing service during World War II.

After the war, she traveled through Africa and more extensively in Greece, where she developed the scholarship that went into her novels.

Her publishers eulogized Miss Renault for her scholarship but added that "her huge readership is due to her evocative re-creation of those who lived" ancient Greek history.

Several of her books grew from Greek legend, including "The Bull from the Sea," which recounts a tale of Theseus, king of Athens, who slew the Minotaur. "The King Must Die" also is constructed from legend about Theseus, who defied fate and was able to claim the throne of Athens.

In 1971, she won the Silver Pen award for her 1970 novel "Fire From Heaven." Miss Renault was a fellow of the Royal Society of Literature and an honorary fellow of St. Hugh's College, Oxford.

Harold S. Black, 85, who in 1981 entered the National Inventors Hall of Fame at the Patent and Trademark Office in Arlington, Virginia, for his invention of negative feedback, which removes distortion in telephones and other



Mary Renault

long-distance communications, Sunday in Summit, New Jersey. He also won the Lammie Medal of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, one of the highest engineering honors.

Rex Dockery, Memphis State head football coach since December 1980, Monday with three other persons in an airplane crash in Lawrence County, Tennessee, on the way to a football banquet.

3.4 Million in Irish Republic

DUBLIN—The population of the Irish Republic rose by more than 15 percent from 1971 to 1981, to more than 3.4 million, according to census figures released Tuesday.

Overseas Republicans, Democrats Set To Elect Delegates to '84 Conventions

By Robert C. Siner

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON—Republicans and Democrats abroad will launch primaries by mail in January to give overseas Americans the opportunity to choose representatives to their parties' 1984 presidential nominating conventions.

Democrats will choose six delegates, each with one-half vote and two alternates. Under party rules, the chairman and vice chairman of Democrats Abroad will also be members of the delegation with one vote each.

Republicans will choose eight representatives, two from each region (Europe-Africa, Middle East, Far East, Western Hemisphere), who will be seated on the convention floor but will not vote. Republicans Abroad will have voting representation at the 1988 convention.

The Republican overseas primary will be held in two stages. First, representatives for each GOP country organization will be chosen. Then the winners of the country races will compete in regional ballots with the two top vote-getters in each region going to the convention.

To become a representative to the Republican convention, a person must be a U.S. citizen and a member of Republicans Abroad as of Dec. 31, 1983, and must submit a petition signed by at least 10 members of his Republicans Abroad

country organization to the party's country chairman by Jan. 31, 1984. The petition should include a statement of not more than 50 words on why he is running.

The country chairmen will make up ballots from these petitions and mail them by Feb. 11. The ballots will go to registered Republicans living abroad who sign a pledge that they will support the party's principles and will not participate in any other delegate selection process.

Ballots for country representative must be returned by March 3. The names of the winners from each country will be sent to the regional chairmen to be placed on the regional ballots. Those ballots will be mailed by April 28 and must be returned by May 13. The two winners from each region will be announced June 3.

Democrats Abroad will elect delegates in a single primary for all overseas Democrats. To participate in the primary, a person must be a U.S. citizen living abroad, a registered Democrat and must pledge not to participate in any other delegate selection process.

Those wishing to become delegates must submit petitions signed by 15 members of Democrats Abroad containing the name of the candidate to which the prospective delegate is pledged. Uncommitted delegates will indicate that they are running unpledged. A statement of 125 words or less is required on

why the person wishes to become a delegate. The petitions must be received by the Election Committee of Democrats Abroad by Jan. 12.

The committee will make up ballots and mail them by Feb. 11. The ballots must be returned to the election committee by March 13. They will be counted and the winners announced that same day.

Under party rules the delegation must include three male and three female delegates and one male and one female alternate so men and women will be listed separately on the ballots.

The Democrats' overseas primary will also include an "advisory" presidential preference poll.

Those wishing more information on the Democrats Abroad primary should write to the Democrats Abroad chairman, Andrew P. Sundberg, 157 Route du Grand-Lancy, 1213 ONEX Geneva, Switzerland; or to Election Committee members:

Jan Van Den Heide, Chairman; Kanaweg 5; 2628EB Delft, The Netherlands.

Maureen Coats; Rue de Grady 16; 1392 Hoves, Belgium.

Thomas P. McMenamin; 58 Coleman Street; London EC2R 5BE, England.

Those wishing for more information on the Republican primary should write to the Republicans Abroad chairman, Lois Shepard; Republicans Abroad; c/o Republi-

U.S. Negotiating to Purchase Ranch in California as Habitat for Condors

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES—In one of the largest acquisitions ever planned to save an endangered species, the federal government is negotiating for the purchase of all or part of a 13,000-acre ranch that serves as a crucial feeding ground for the California condor.

The ranch, located near the town of Maricopa in southern Kern County, currently is being studied by a team of biologists and land appraisers from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This fall, Congress appropriated \$3 million for acquisition of the property, known as the Hudson ranch, and other lands critical to the condor's survival.

Purchase of the property became vital, condor specialists said, after the current owners announced plans to develop the ranch with up to 700 housing units known as "ranchettes."

"In the late summer and fall virtually the entire wild population of condors uses the ranch for feeding," said John Ogden, co-director of the Condor Research Center in Ventura. "We simply couldn't afford to lose an area as valuable as this one."

Condors, which range over much of southern California, have been slowly losing ground to civilization for many decades. Only about 20 of the huge vultures are believed to remain in the wild.

The proposed land acquisition is the first move the government has made to expand protected habitat used by the condors since the 55,000-acre Sespe condor sanctuary was established 30 years ago.

can National Committee; 310 First St., S.E.; Washington, D.C. 20003, U.S.A.; or to the following regional chairmen:

Europe-Africa—Judith Bingham; 14 Rue Tilsit; 75008 Paris, France.

Middle East—John G. McCarthy Jr.; 1 Mount Street, 5th floor; London W1Y 5AA, England.

Far East—A. Lewis Burridge; MCC Box 578; Makati, MM, the Philippines.

Western Hemisphere—Joan Hazzard; 32 Silo Circle; Riverside, Connecticut 06878, U.S.A. In a related development, the

Federal Voting Assistance Program has announced that its brochure entitled "Absentee Voting: How to Do It" will soon be distributed overseas.

The guide will be available at U.S. embassies, airline companies and other organizations serving Americans abroad. Military personnel can obtain copies where they are stationed.

Copies of the guide (DoD FS-13) can also be obtained by writing: Director, Federal Voting Assistance Program; Room 1B457, The Pentagon; Washington, D.C. 20301, U.S.A.

China's Grain Crop Is Record

United Press International

BEIJING—China's grain output this year was a record 370 million metric tons despite the worst damage by wind and hail storms since the founding of Communist China in 1949, a Ministry of Agriculture spokesman said Tuesday. Last year's harvest was 353 million tons.

ADVERTISEMENT

MAHARISHI TECHNOLOGY OF THE UNIFIED FIELD

SOLVING PROBLEMS OF GOVERNMENTS CREATING IDEAL CIVILIZATION ON EARTH

A TASTE OF UTOPIA—DEC. 17—JAN. 6, 1984

The World Government of the Age of Enlightenment offered last month to solve the problems of all governments.

In the same wave of inspiration, Maharishi International University has now planned to give a sample taste of utopia to all mankind.

Seven thousand experts in the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field will assemble at MIU from December 17 to January 6 to collectively create a strong influence of coherence and positivity in the whole world.

This unique demonstration of global coherence, originating from one place and reaching all parts of the world, will inspire governments to follow this example in their own countries and create a group of experts in the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field so that negative trends do not arise in the country, law and order are spontaneously maintained, and administration becomes simple, effective, free from problems, and free from the elements of fear and punishment. Real freedom will be enjoyed by the people and by the government.

Government PROBLEM-FREE ADMINISTRATION

The Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field applied to administration offers to every government that supreme efficiency with which nature governs the universe, without altering the present system of government in any way.

This beautiful approach of bringing national law into alliance with natural law strengthens the government and improves the destiny of the nation in such a balanced and natural way that the creation of an ideal society can be a reality for any sovereign nation within as short a time as is desired.

In his Absolute Theory of Government, Maharishi explains that every government, irrespective of its system, is an innocent mirror of its nation. The strength and success of the government depends upon the strength and integrity of national consciousness. Since the government draws its inspiration and vitality from the collective consciousness of the people, it is essential that the government does whatever it can to maintain the highest quality of national consciousness.

All trends and tendencies in the country are fundamentally governed by the laws of nature. The unified field, being the fountainhead of all the laws of nature, underlies all aspects of national life and as such is available everywhere. Furthermore, the means of enlivening the unified field in national consciousness is also available everywhere, in the brain physiology of each individual in every country. Thus, every government already has in its population everything that it could ever need to make life fulfilling and the nation ideal. It is just a matter of knowing how to use the nation's most precious resource—the brain physiology of every citizen.

"Human brain physiology is that hardware of the cosmic computer which, through proper programming, can draw upon the cosmic software of nature to accomplish anything."

What is fortunate is that only the square root of one percent of the population of the country (a slightly larger proportion for a country with a small population) practicing the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field in any one place in the country is sufficient to fully awaken national

consciousness. What is still more fortunate is that any group, regardless of education or economic status, can be trained to create this desired effect. What is most fortunate is that MIU is prepared to train such groups at its campuses in Iowa and in Washington, D.C., or in any country at the invitation of its government, universities, public or private organizations, or any one well-wisher of the nation.

Governments have always enjoyed their parental role of bringing maximum happiness to their people. The benefits that the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field brings to all fields of life are so extensively documented by scientific research that any head of state can adopt, without reservation, this practical knowledge of the unified field to fulfill his aspiration to do maximum for his people and the world.

Now the knowledge of the unified field and the availability of the technology of the unified field make it mandatory for every government to base its administration on the infinite organizing power of the unified field of natural law.

Education UNFOLDING CREATIVE GENIUS

The Maharishi Unified Field Based Integrated System of Education offers a new approach to teaching whereby every lesson is taught with reference to

the knowledge of the whole discipline and the source of all disciplines is shown to be the field of pure intelligence, which the student experiences in the simplest state of his own awareness, transcendental consciousness.

The student grows in the awareness that all branches of knowledge are different modes of his own intelligence. His creative genius blossoms as his awareness is identified more and more fully with pure intelligence, the unified field of all the laws of nature. Instinctively, his thoughts are right; he does not make mistakes; his behavior is spontaneously evolutionary. He grows in ideal citizenship—the ability to fulfill his own interests and promote the interests of the whole society simultaneously.

The numerous benefits of this integrated system of education have been verified through a large body of scientific research and are further demonstrated in the high quality of life of MIU students and their natural focus on academic study, from primary level to Ph.D.

This unified field based approach, which raises life to be lived in full accord with natural law, can be easily introduced to fulfill the goals of any system of education without the need to revise the existing curriculum. Educators from all countries are invited for training in this ideal system of education.

Defense

VICTORY BEFORE WAR

Maharishi's contribution in the field of defense is invincibility for every nation. The Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field offers absolute defense in that it eliminates the very need for defending by preventing the birth of an enemy. This approach promotes life in accordance with natural law, maintains evolutionary trends within the country, and radiates life-supporting influences in all directions, automatically preventing the birth of an enemy.

The need for defense has its basis in fear, which is caused by stress. Since education does not train the people to think and act spontaneously in accordance with the full potential of natural law, the whole population is violating the laws of nature, causing stress, fear, and weakness, and creating the need for defense.

Destructive means of defense can at best leave the enemy in a state of fear, which can serve only to postpone confrontation. History records that destructive means of defense have always proven suicidal for any nation. Fortunately, those days are now coming to an end.

The predominant sense of restraint observed in the family of nations today with regard to the use of nuclear arms demonstrates the growth of the most fortunate, tender quality of life—the desire of the leaders of the world to ensure security without destroying life. This noble search of world leadership finds its fulfillment in the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field, which offers absolute defense by bringing nourishment to life.

This unified field based approach has raised defense from the ground of ignorance and cruelty to the heights of wisdom and compassion. Nourishing the hearts of all nations, every nation will enjoy invincibility. Victory before war is the clarion call of unified field based defense.

Health

REVERSAL OF AGING

Maharishi's unified field based approach to health simultaneously promotes the health of the individual and the collective health of the nation by bringing life into accordance with the full potential of natural law.

This approach produces perfect integration of mind, body, and behavior and eliminates imbalance, leaving no chance for weakness to remain on any level of life—individual, national, or international.

Immortality, being a quality of the unified field, is enlivened on every level of life through this unified field based approach to health. This brings perfect health and longevity to the individual and the nation. Perfect health is marked by the ability to use the full creative potential of life in the state of fulfillment.

Extensive scientific research indicates improvements in all areas of health, including reversal of the aging process, through the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field (Ref.: Scientific research papers in four volumes, 2800 pages).

Qualities of the Unified Field

Since the unified field is a field of all possibilities, the qualities of the unified field are innumerable. A few of its characteristic qualities are described here in the light of the supergravity theory of quantum physics in order to give a glimpse of the benefits that the technology of the unified field can bring to individual and collective life:

1. **Perfect Balance**—supersymmetry: balance of boson and fermi fields.
 2. **Invincibility**—though the physical particle states appear broken, the Lagrangian of the unified field remains eternally supersymmetric—the laws governing the unified field are inviolable.
 3. **Self-referral**—the non-Abelian property of self-interaction.
 4. **Self-sufficiency**—a unified gauge field, containing the whole of physics, interacts with itself alone.
 5. **Infinite Creativity**—the fountainhead of natural law: from this unified source, sequential dynamical symmetry breaking gives rise to all the particles and forces of nature.
 6. **Infinite Dynamism**—the quantum fluctuations at the Planck scale express infinite dynamism.
 7. **Infinite Organizing Power**—the Hamiltonian of the unified field governs the time evolution of the entire universe.
 8. **All Possibilities**—all the fundamental quantum fields are fully enlivened as dynamical degrees of freedom at the Planck scale of superunification.
 9. **Immortality**—time translational invariance of the Lagrangian density of the unified field.
 10. **Nourishing**—the eternal continuum of self-interaction of the unified field sustains the time evolution of the universe.
- All beautiful, evolutionary qualities spontaneously blossom in individual and collective life as the mind gains increasing familiarity with the unified field. This has been amply verified by extensive scientific research in the areas of physiology, psychology, sociology, and ecology and demonstrated in the lives of millions of people and in the improving quality of national life on all continents during the past 25 years. These achievements are at the basis of our global initiative to give a sweet taste of utopia to all mankind and to invite our family of nations to collectively create unified field based ideal civilization in our generation.

The sweet taste of utopia comes as the supreme gift of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of Maharishi's worldwide Transcendental Meditation movement, 1958 to 1983. Maharishi declared 1983 to be the "Year of the Unified Field." Now, 1984 will be welcomed as the "Year of Unified Field Based Civilization."

INSTITUTE OF WORLD LEADERSHIP, MAHARISHI INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY, FAIRFIELD, IOWA 52556, USA

مكتبة الأمل

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Walesa and the Sanctions

To those who believe the West's sanctions against Poland serve no further useful purpose, add now the name of Lech Walesa, leader of the Solidarity free union movement that succumbed to martial law two years ago Tuesday. The sanctions had been denounced again just a few days earlier by Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, who blames them for the country's economic distress. It would be more just to blame his own autocratic leadership. But there can be no doubt that the sanctions have taken a toll.

Of Poland's condition, General Jaruzelski said, "People have a tough life." Mr. Walesa agrees. In his Nobel Peace Prize lecture read for him Sunday, he said that Poland is "in the grips of a major economic crisis. This is causing dramatic consequences for the very existence of Polish families. A permanent economic crisis in Poland also may have serious repercussions for Europe. Thus, Poland ought to be helped and deserves help."

But helped how? The previous Monday, Mr. Walesa had explicitly urged dropping "symbolic" sanctions, such as the U.S. bans on fishing and civil aviation. The more important sanctions restricting Poland's access to credits and loans should also be ended, he said, but in ending them the West should see that there are

"guarantees that describe how society will control the money."

To this end, he offers the regime "dialogue" with a mass movement of these qualities: non-violence, political restraint, acceptance of the constitutional order, patriotism and respect for Soviet security interests. He asks that the 1980 government-worker agreement be renewed, terming it "the model and the only method to follow, the only one that gives a chance of finding a middle course between the use of force and a hopeless struggle."

Within Poland, Mr. Walesa is under pressure from the regime, from underground Solidarity militants and from a pervasive popular fatigue. Yet he remains a morally authoritative figure. His effort is to break the impasse in which Poland continues to be locked two years after the government outlawed its vital interlocutor, Solidarity.

It stings General Jaruzelski to find the West viewing Lech Walesa as an arbiter of Polish policy. What Mr. Walesa proposes, however, is a way for the general to bust the hated sanctions. Mr. Walesa is creating a bit of new political space in which the authorities in Warsaw and Poland's Western friends can, and should, try to maneuver.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Worldtax: An Ugly Reality

Worldwide unitary taxation: It sounds like an idea that law professors kick around at the faculty club bar. But it is no abstraction. On the contrary, it is an ugly reality. Twelve American states now levy unitary taxes: that is, taxes based on the world income of multinational corporations. That angers America's trading partners, who argue that the system violates treaty commitments.

Last week the Supreme Court evaded the issue, leaving it for Congress to settle. There is a strong case for placing the limit on state taxes at the water's edge.

California and 11 other states have adopted unitary taxes because they are frustrated by the perceived ability of multinational concerns to shift profits out of high-tax jurisdictions. Instead of calculating profits on sales or production within their borders, these states levy taxes in proportion to their share of a company's total assets, sales and employees in California would be taxed on 5 percent of its profits worldwide.

Multinational corporations counter that unitary taxes defy common sense. Why should British Petroleum pay extra taxes to Florida when it discovers oil in the North Sea? How would Americans like it if France raised IBM's taxes every time it unveiled a new computer in Armonk, New York?

There may be a worse effect. Unitary taxes are a serious deterrent to job-creating international investment. Most businesses lose money for years before they establish themselves in a new region. But under unitary taxation, a successful multinational must pay income tax-

es from day one, even in such a new region. Multinationals may try to escape some taxes by deceptive accounting. But the unitary tax is an odd remedy. If states are being deceived by multinationals, the remedy is to tighten the administration of taxes based on income earned in the United States.

That would not be nearly as difficult as the states contend. Harvey Galper, a former Treasury economist, notes that Washington has a large stake in keeping the multinationals honest. Internal Revenue now puts a high priority on policing the multinationals' returns. That could be done even better with the resources that unitary-tax states now expend on their own enforcement programs.

Until recently, there was hope that the courts would prohibit unitary taxes. But last June the Supreme Court ruled that the Container Corp. could be taxed in California on the basis of its parent's worldwide earnings. And last week the court refused to overturn a lower court ruling that Shell Petroleum N.V. of the Netherlands had no right to sue California for violating treaty prohibitions against discriminatory taxation.

The fate of unitary taxes thus rests with Congress and the president. The Reagan administration, reluctant to tamper with an easy way for states to raise revenues, is temporizing by assigning the problem to an interagency "working group." That is trivial and timid. Washington has a serious stake in keeping America attractive for foreign investment. Worldwide unitary taxes should be gotten rid of now, before other states adopt them.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

The Danger in the Gulf

The explosions in Kuwait remind us of the ever-present danger that the Iran-Iraq conflict may spread. There can be little doubt that the coupling of French with American targets has to do less with the role France is playing in Lebanon than with France's open partnership on the side of Iraq, as well as its sponsorship of Iranian exile groups. Iran's most immediate fear, well publicized, is that Iraq will use French-supplied weapons to cut off Iran's oil exports through the Gulf. Iran has threatened, should this happen, to see to it that no oil gets out of the Gulf.

The present relative oil glut has made us a little blasé about such threats. But if the interruption were complete, and even assuming that non-Gulf producers increased their exports by 4 million barrels per day, it has been calculated there would be a shortfall of 4.8 million barrels per day, equivalent to 11 or 12 percent of present Free World demand.

The threat posed by Iran is not to be taken lightly. The West has to be prepared to meet it militarily if it comes to that. But the military scenario brings new and alarming risks with it. No diplomatic avenue for lowering tension in the area should be neglected.

— The Times (London).

A Syrian-Israeli Coexistence

For the Syrians, Lebanon is a piece of the flesh of their country. The Syrians suffered a military defeat in last year's war, and now they are trying to shore up their pride and position as a nation. I don't think they want to restart the war in Lebanon, and I don't think that the Soviets would like to see a conflict there.

either. Assuming all that, I believe that a [military] coexistence between Lebanon's warring factions could be established.

The heart of the problem is that Israel and the United States both insist on withdrawal of "all foreign forces" from Lebanon. For the Syrians, this is a nonstarter. We, the Israelis, should merely insist on security for our border with Lebanon, and we should not try to dictate to the Lebanese what kind of sovereignty they should have. I don't think the United States should do that, either.

If [President Amin] Gemayel worked out an understanding that would allow the Syrians to maintain a certain presence in Lebanon, we should accept that. We know from experience that we can live alongside the Syrians in peace. We have achieved a wonderful coexistence on the Golan Heights.

— Mordechai Gur, a leading member of the opposition Labor Party and former Israeli chief of staff, interviewed in Newsweek.

A Warning to North Korea

North Korea should consider carefully the international implications of the sentencing of two of its agents to death by Rangoon's People's Court for detonating a bomb that killed four members of the South Korean cabinet. Criticism of North Korea has become louder. Pakistan has established diplomatic ties with South Korea. Costa Rica has broken its relations with Pyongyang, and Thailand has rejected North Korea's application to establish an embassy. Even Communist countries deplore what North Korea did. North Korea could become a friendless outlaw nation.

— The Daily Yomiuri (Tokyo).

FROM OUR DEC. 14 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Madrid Singer Duped by Rivals
MADRID — Señora Ursula López, who sings at the Zarzuela, has been the rage these last two weeks. She has been enthusiastically acclaimed each evening as she left the theatre, so much so that the police have had to keep order, and even arrested a "guardia civil" whose feelings had run away with him. In a new piece at the Zarzuela last evening, Señora López was to wear dress specially ordered in Paris, but upon was occasioned when the performance was canceled. It appears that the singer received a letter warning her that a gentleman would commit suicide in a box as soon as she appeared on the stage. It was later found that the letter was a hoax, emanating from rival artists jealous of her success.

1933: A Surprise for Admiral Byrd
WELLINGTON, New Zealand — Nine hours out of Wellington, on his way to the base in the icy wastes of Little America, Admiral Richard E. Byrd (on Dec. 13) discovered three polar snowways aboard his ship, the Jacob Ruppert. The discovery was made during boat drill, the three men having concealed themselves in a lifeboat. When called up on the bridge to explain themselves, they stated that they had attempted to sign on the Jacob Ruppert as seamen but had been refused. Admiral Byrd decided that the expedition could not afford to lose the time it would take to return the snowways to Wellington, and reluctantly signed on the venturesome trio as deck hands. They will continue to the ice floes of the Ross Sea.

On Hanging On in Lebanon

A Quick Pullout Is the Best Option

By Gene R. Larocque and David T. Johnson

WASHINGTON — The United States appears to be drifting into a war in Lebanon that few Americans understand or will support for long. Marines are taking casualties almost daily, but Washington does not seem to know what it wants to achieve or what consequences may flow from expanded military action. There are three options: to increase U.S. military forces significantly, to maintain present force levels or to withdraw.

To chase the Syrians out, the United States would need at least 200,000 troops and supporting units in Lebanon plus a major naval force in the Eastern Mediterranean. Militarily, this is feasible. But it would be costly and very risky. Before taking that road, U.S. leaders should decide what they would do with Lebanon once they took it over.

The Soviet Union is Syria's ally. It is quite possible that Russians will be killed if the fighting expands. Soviet leaders have warned that they may respond if pushed too far. Lebanon is close to the Soviet Union and from the United States. The downing of the South Korean airliner, the invasion of Grenada and the deployment of missiles in Europe have left U.S.-Soviet relations in sorry shape. Moscow may indeed feel the need to act tough in response to any major U.S. buildup, and at the very least the possibilities for miscalculation and confrontation have increased.

Even if Moscow let Syria be defeated in Lebanon, American occupation forces would face the prospect of endless resistance and terrorism. The entire Moslem world might turn against the United States, including some of the major oil suppliers. So it is wishful thinking to believe that a military occupation of Lebanon can bring lasting stability to the Middle East. Ultimately, the United States would have to withdraw, leaving behind an even more unstable political and military mess.

What are the consequences of maintaining the status quo? If the United States chooses to keep the existing garrison of about 2,000 marines, it must expect frequent casualties, perhaps as many as 10 or 20 killed every month. The rebels on the high ground above Beirut airport can be expected to continue their attacks: bombardment from offshore U.S. naval guns and aircraft will only increase the frequency and ferocity of these attacks. The American public will not tolerate such losses indefinitely, if for no other reason than the fact that the protection of civilian aircraft flying in and out of Beirut seems an insufficient reason for exposing the marines to dangers against which they have little defense.

The third option — pulling the marines out — is the proper one. Of course, the United States will lose face. But the alternative is to lose a lot more face later. Common sense and concern for the marines point to their departure from Lebanon. To keep them in an exposed position is a gross violation of sound military strategy.

There is another important reason to withdraw soon. Although the U.S. soldiers were sent to Lebanon initially as an impartial peacekeeping force, the perception in the Middle East is that they are siding with one faction in the Lebanese conflict, that of President Amin Gemayel.

pulling out will mean a heavy price in lives and national prestige.

This is President Reagan's show. Only he can make the next move.

When it was obvious to President John F. Kennedy that the Bay of Pigs invasion had failed, he had the courage to withdraw U.S. forces. After Vietnam, Americans promised themselves they would never again become involved in a conflict they could not win. There is nothing to win in Lebanon. No one likes to run, but some battles are not worth the cost. Lebanon is one of them.

Gene R. Larocque is a retired Navy rear admiral and director of the Center for Defense Information. David T. Johnson is the center's director of research. They contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Don't Just Grab a Fig Leaf and Run

By Joseph Joffe

WASHINGTON — It is true that the marines acquired their sitting-duck role at the Beirut airport in a fit of absent-mindedness. It is true that Syria and its Lebanese allies hold the better cards. It is also true that some kind of deal will have to be struck with Syria. It does not follow, however, that the United States should pick up the first fig leaf and run.

There is first of all a matter of principle that great powers can ignore only at their peril: You don't wave a big stick and then sink out after you have been stung. To cut and run does not exactly boost a nation's reputation — and, alas, "reputation" is not just the figment of a macho imagination. In the at-

tempt of President Amin Gemayel — not much of a government, perhaps, but unfortunately, the only semi-legitimate source of authority in Lebanon. Farther afield, the American withdrawal would hardly be lost on the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, who has already threatened to close the Strait of Hormuz, endangering an awful lot of Western oil. Nor would disengagement encourage King Hussein of Jordan to assume any risks on behalf of U.S. peace plans.

Egypt, Saudi Arabia and the lesser Gulf states would also demand the appropriate lesson: The United States may be an excellent address for arms purchases but a wobbly warrior when it comes to using its own military might. In the future these states could hardly be expected to rally around U.S. interests.

Finally, there is Israel, recently designated as America's trustiest ally in the region. But even the Israelis would be unlikely to fight for U.S. interests once the marines pulled out. Instead, they would probably dig in behind the Awali River and proceed to cut a silent deal with the Syrians, cementing the partition of Lebanon.

Syria is the crux. In the Lebanese melee, there is no way around the Syrian president, Hafez al-Assad. He controls a third of the real estate, has long-standing security interests in Lebanon and has expended too much blood and treasure there to leave just because of the Lebanese-Israeli accord.

But to get him to the negotiating table will require getting his attention first. Right now, the Syrians determine the rules of the game and, unless their position on the ground is made much more uncomfortable, they are highly unlikely to stop battling and start bargaining.

There are a number of ways that Washington could change the signals of sliding into a major war (which Mr. Assad, a consummate pragmatist, is not likely to risk anyway). Instead of offering an immovable target, the marines could shift toward "aggressive patrolling." Instead of suffering endless casualties at the hands of Syrian surrogates, the United States would hold the Syrians responsible for any attack originating behind their lines in Lebanon.

The United States might also change the composition of its forces. Marines are good at establishing beachheads; they are not primarily trained to occupy and hold territory. Inserting armored infantry units, which come equipped with plenty of tanks, would send a twofold message: that American forces are not going to pull out tomorrow and that they have ways of striking out beyond their defensive lines.

At a minimum, there should be no more ill-conceived missions like the one in which the Navy lost two aircraft. To neutralize the thickest Syrian air defenses in Lebanon, there must be close coordination between strike planes, airborne surveillance equipment and flying radar-fighting gear.

Such a measured escalation is not without risks. But then the stakes are not exactly puny.

The writer, a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, contributed this comment to The New York Times.



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fairs of nations, it is an important source of power and influence.

After the Syrian attack on two U.S. reconnaissance planes, the Lebanese contest changed profoundly. It is no longer Syrian surrogates who are shooting at marines and dispatching kamikaze trucks. It is the Syrians, allied with the Soviet Union and Iran, who have thrown down the gauntlet, calculating that the American public has no stomach for fighting on behalf of ambiguous and faraway interests.

They may well be right, but if so, there should be no delusions about the consequences of U.S. disengagement. The Syrians and everyone else in the region would gather that the United States is not willing to back up its interests with force. The first victim would be the gov-

London to New York: A Leap Across the Gender Gap

By Kati Marton

NEW YORK — It's good to be home. After nearly six years abroad, I am struck first of all by what a good time it is to be a woman in America. Speak not to me of a gender gap. I have lived for the past four years in London. I now feel a surge of new life skin perhaps to what a ghetto child might experience contemplating an endless expanse of green grass.

My exhilaration comes from the discovery that women are frequently the most interesting people I meet in America today. They are women without a trace of the shrillness of the so-called liberated women of the '70s. The sharp edge, the result of too many years spent beating fists against bolted doors, is gone. Self-confidence in repose has replaced it.

But that is not the only generalization I would venture about "hot" women. Beyond the fact that it is a different group from the one I left behind six years ago. But then the stage on which they move has also been radically altered.

For five years before my departure for Europe as a network correspondent, I labored in the tough field of local television. Television is not an engine that thrusts society forward with fresh ideas and startling concepts. Rather, it usually mirrors accepted forms of behavior in the image it projects and in the way it conducts its own internal life. It provides a barometer of the social awareness of the country at any given moment.

Today, thanks in part to Christine Craft, we have been made aware of the periodic reshaping of barbers and eyebrows that has long been part of the female television reporter's public debt. In the '70s it would not have occurred to me to cry out against such humbling tinkering with my profession. I was too happy to have my job, which, my bosses regularly reminded me, was sought by hundreds of other women.

For the sake of holding on to that position I once broadcasted an entire segment of a newsweekend "hot news" wrapped only in a towel, from inside a sauna. My director loved it and I tried not to think about how I would feel about this performance a few years down the road. Times have changed. Those wom-

en who, unlike me, were not discouraged by the built-in land mines of the business are now emerging as a more resilient group than their male counterparts. And while there are still no "Aunt Walters" on the screen, the time is ripe for a strong, intelligent prime-time woman. As one who left broadcasting for the more private pleasures of writing, I am pleased for all of us.

The country I have just left is light-years away from all of this. Life for a woman in Britain can be an energy-sapping experience. How much time did I waste answering the question, "How can you find time to write with two small children?" What they were really asking was: How can you take time away from them?

In New York my friends ask me what my plans are after I finish my current project. The fact that there will be a next project is assumed. You have to have pretty solid reasons not to be productive in this environment.

In London a woman is frequently made to feel invisible. I will not miss the Tory member of Parliament whose voting record is permanently etched in my memory after half a dozen dinner parties. The gentleman still does not know whether I spend my days attempting to reduce the throw-weight of the MX missile or

shedding feathers on stage. During our shared life as dinner partners he never formulated a single question about my occupation. I was somebody's wife, somebody else's mother — twin roles that cannot leave enough time for a person to be anything but uninteresting.

I won't miss those occasions when a comment from me regarding, say, the atmosphere of Shanghai would be received with the query, "Oh, is your husband in the Foreign Office?"

Nor do I have much nostalgia for the Chelsea hostess who rang the Jennings household with a dinner invitation and who, when I told her that "we'd love to come; unfortunately Peter will be in Ndjamena that weekend..." would interrupt sweetly, "I shall try you again very soon."

You do not have to look farther than No. 10 Downing Street to see that English women are their own worst enemies. Margaret Thatcher takes no offense at being called "the best man in the Tory party." Never did I hear mention of the prime minister having a woman friend, never mind appointing a woman to anything above heading a bake sale.

A Reagan administration adviser on women recently resigned in bitter disappointment over the president's policies. But her resignation, as well

as Mr. Reagan's clumsy attempts at jolting women, have spurred serious comment. That, in this pre-election year, is useful.

I do not wish to imply that Jane Austen was the last English woman of accomplishment. They are to be found in every field. But the floral cocoon that blankets most of them is as suffocating as it is enticingly secure. It is also hauntingly reminiscent of the America I left.

I am not for a moment underrating the pleasure of having lived in a city where the consumption of 2.5 newspapers a day is not enough, where Trollope and Beethoven are equally prized as subjects for dinner table repartee. Nor do I forget the sheer visceral joy I used to find observing the neat files of gray-clad, boat-tailed schoolgirls on London streets.

But as I pack away my Laura Ashley prints in favor of the crisp lines of Manhattan tailoring, I realize that picturesque existence was purchased at a price. Is Princess Diana, shorn of diamonds, couture and Charles, truly a woman for our times? (Come to think of it, is she even with all that gear?) I have other dreams for my daughter. It's good to be back.

The writer is a former ABC News bureau chief in Bonn. She contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

When a Defense Offends

Regarding "Reagan Decides in Principle to Begin Developing Space Anti-Missile Systems," (H/T, Dec. 2) by Francis X. Clines:

On the surface, the proposal to develop laser weapons for installation in space is difficult to counter. It appears to be a defensive program and it does not involve deploying more nuclear weapons. Regrettably, it is a much more destabilizing step than was the development of MIRVed (multiple warhead) weapons, or the emplacement of new nuclear weapons in Western Europe.

Can it be that the careful reasoning that led to the painfully negotiated Soviet-American agreements not to

build anti-ballistic missiles or to put weapons into space has been lost on the White House? The case for these agreements was the idea that even "defensive" weapons can increase the possibility of nuclear war. This is because a truly superior anti-nuclear weapons system allows for the possibility of a nuclear strike without fear of retaliation. The threatened country feels forced to act.

Today we face a changed scene. The United States is rapidly outdistancing the Soviet Union in the computer revolution, and has demonstrated its remarkable ability to carry out crash programs in high technology. There is bound to be the perception in the Soviet Union that the United States will really be able to

pull off Mr. Reagan's latest scheme. This will merely result in a new form of arms race. There is no comfort in accepting the view of many scientists that a true anti-nuclear defense is technologically impossible.

SHERMAN FRANKEL
Professor of Physics,
University of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia.

Telling the Poll Story

Statistics don't lie. Opinion polls draw answers to good and bad questions. But if a badly structured questionnaire and lax statisticians come together, the result looks like the table on Page 6 of your Nov. 29 issue. The question was, "Which of the fol-

Is Jackson The Party's Grinch?

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Jesse Jackson is beginning to look to many Democratic leaders like the Grinch who may steal their Christmas. The meeting the black presidential candidate has set up for Monday with the Democratic national chairman, Charles T. Manatt, has the potential for spilling the Democrats' hopes for a politically happy new year.

When Mr. Jackson entered the race last month, most Democratic officials thought he would add some needed fire to the party's assault on President Reagan and his policies. Whatever their judgments on his motives and qualifications, they envisioned Mr. Jackson pulling thousands of blacks and young people into the anti-Reagan electorate.

But since he began his race, Mr. Jackson increasingly has focused his fire on the leadership of his own party and its allied interest groups, notably organized labor. Lately, he has aimed his rhetoric at the party's delegate-selection rules. In a recent speech, he said the rules were the creation of "a handful of people" determined to "lock the masses out" of the choice of the party nominee.

Normally, such complaints would be dismissed as tardy and insubstantial, but Mr. Jackson, running third in the polls for the nomination, cannot be ignored. That is why Mr. Manatt is meeting with him next week in a probably foredoomed effort to turn Mr. Jackson around.

The national committee approved the rules for the 1984 primaries on March 26, 1982. Ted Gay of Washington, D.C., the only black party chairman, says he has sympathy with some of Mr. Jackson's recommended changes — but only as they might apply to 1988. Repealing all the painstakingly negotiated agreements to re-examine at this point, two months before the first primary, is unthinkable, he said.

Officials can also make a strong case that Mr. Jackson is on shaky grounds in his substantive complaints. The new rules do provide more delegate seats for elected and party officials — who are mostly white males. But the requirement that state delegations be balanced racially and sexually is still in place. The new rules retain the affirmative-action requirement that helped blacks gain one-seventh of the delegate seats in 1980, and strengthens the requirement that state parties provide financial aid to those who might not otherwise be able to serve as delegates.

Finally, some officials think Mr. Jackson either misunderstands or deliberately is mistating the effect of some rules on his particular candidacy. He claimed in a television interview, for example, that the 20 percent threshold for winning a delegate is unfair to him because only 80 congressional districts have that many blacks in their population.

But blacks comprise at least 20 percent of the Democratic Party electorate nationally, and only Democrats are allowed by the rules to participate in Democratic primaries or caucuses. There are more than 150 congressional districts where blacks comprise 10 percent of the population — and probably at least that many where they make up 20 percent of the potential Democratic voters.

Nelson W. Polsky, a University of California-Berkeley political scientist, observed last week that, even as revised, the Democratic rules make "factional mobilization" rather than "coalition building" the key to nominating success. "Only first choices count in primary elections or caucuses," Mr. Polsky said. "The only game in town is to try to mobilize one's own voters to elect a faction, and hope for the best." That is a game Mr. Jackson — with his black base — can play as well as anyone.

But these arguments, like the rules themselves, are obscure to many. Few Democratic leaders doubt that if Mr. Jackson goes out with his fiery oratory to prove that "the masses" are being disenfranchised by labor and party bosses, he will find an audience.

That raises a nightmare prospect for the Democrats. Every time the party has split in recent years, the background has been a rule fight. In 1968, the protesters in Chicago claimed the rules had excluded them — and Hubert Humphrey's nomination was fatally tainted. In 1972, the rules and credentials fights over the California and Chicago delegations poisoned the atmosphere for George McGovern's victory. And in 1980, Jimmy Carter's renomination was shadowed by the bitterness of the Kennedy forces over the imposition of the "robot" rule forcing delegates to their original candidate choices.

Mr. Jackson said this, he hoped to negotiate on the rules issue and avoid the kind of "gritter fight" that scarred the past conventions. But he also said it was such a "fundamental issue" that it "may require convention action."

That is a statement that sends chills down the Democrats' backs.

The Washington Post.

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STYLE



Princess Caroline of Monaco



Vicomtesse Jacqueline de Ribes

Now the Comtesse de Beaumont Paints Portraits

By Leticia Jett
International Herald Tribune

under scores the hushed tone of her words. "I caught this terrible thing yesterday," she said. "Actually Monsieur Fossier and I both did while we were arranging my portraits at the museum."

Comtesse de Beaumont, dressed simply in a straight brown wool skirt, cream-colored sweater, knee-

high boots and no accessories save for the scarf at her neck, was referring to François Fossier, curator of the Musée Thiers in Paris, where 70 of her portraits are now on display.

"You know, it was worse than trying to seat people at a dinner party, we were down on the floor—arranging, rearranging—and that place was so drafty. Now here we are, the two of us, without our voices," she whispered.

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The portraits, executed in pastels, charcoal and gouache, include "a lot of very good friends," her husband, the Comte Jean de Beaumont, her daughter, the Vicomtesse Jacqueline de Ribes, a selection of immediately recognizable faces, among them Princess Caroline of Monaco, Isabelle Adjani, former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France, who is "a good friend," and the current president, François Mitterrand (whom she does not know, and does not wish to), as well as "faces that just interested me like the woodcutter near my house in Corsica."

The comtesse's exhibition is remarkable principally as an expression of a long, productive life that has combined a resilient joie de vivre and a rigorous discipline. Her foray into drawing and painting (some subjects sat for their portraits, others were drawn from photographs and impressions) started seriously only about four years ago. As with all the projects that have consumed her over the years, every detail of this exhibit—from the appropriate flowers to complement some of the portraits to the dramatic use of candles for the preview cocktail party—comes under her meticulous scrutiny.

"My melody," she said, "has always been, excitement. I was brought up like that by my father. I was educated like a boy because my father wanted a boy and instead he had me. He taught me a great deal about the power of will over obstacles. When I want something I do everything to have it. The word impossible for me does not exist."

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Though she readily admits she lives in a world of luxury and comfort, de Beaumont also says she knows that "money and title are not a guarantee for accomplishment in life." As a practical exercise in that belief, several years ago, she began to write television screenplays from her bed after a skiing accident put her in the hospital. She sent one to a television producer under a pseudonym. It was accepted, and for a time she concentrated on writing screenplays. Before that she produced plays and brought Tennessee Williams to France to do "A Streetcar Named Desire," "The Rose Tattoo" and "Summer and Smoke."

She also wrote songs and helped launch the careers of Jeanne Moreau and Anouk Aimée.

With such vigor and accomplishment throughout her life, the temptation is to ask what effect her drive and determination had on shaping the lives of her children, especially her daughter, Jacqueline, who a

year ago proclaimed herself a designer and subsequently produced a collection of glamorous ready-to-wear.

"None, none whatsoever," she said. "We are two individuals—totally. I was never involved with my children. When they were growing up, they didn't interest me. Now that they are grown we are the best of friends. My father really raised them. I married very young, had three children, and lived my life, traveled. Jacqueline and I are not at all the same. She has her own personality, absolutely. Perhaps the one thing we do have in common is the same sensibility—she is one of the great vedettes (stars) of the jet set and my universe was the theater, television and indirectly politics through my husband."

"It is interesting, though, as children we both used to dress up in front of our mirrors, but for quite different reasons. Because I longed to be in the theater and was also very shy, I would create different characters, sometimes a man with a beard, another time the beautiful blonde heroine. I dressed up for the effect of disguise. Jacqueline dressed up for the effect—for what she is doing now."

Even Money Can't Ease the Pressure

By David Hinkley
International Herald Tribune

Christmas Eve can be the cruellest night. That is not exactly the way T. S. Eliot wrote it, but then, Eliot had not just realized he had forgotten to purchase an absolutely essential Christmas gift that an important person would be expecting early the next morning.

The truth is, as the dimension of the Christmas gift obligation rises—that is, as we start talking big money—the amount of lead time necessary to secure the pricey bauble often increases.

Which raises a question that must cross everyone's mind in these days of nuclear confrontation and worldwide crisis: What do the very rich do when they realize they have forgotten an absolutely essential Christmas present?

The stories told by employees of these stores seem to indicate that for every shopper who dashes to the drugstore for a box of candy on Christmas Eve, there is a wealthy

person who has his or her secretary put through an urgent mid-month phone call to Neiman-Marcus.

In the Neiman phone order department, a woman who identifies herself as Mary says that for about two weeks before Christmas, every caller's first question is whether purchases will arrive on time. "I had a woman last year who called for a ring that cost about \$4,000. I said I wasn't sure we could get it there in time, because I wasn't sure it was still in stock. She thought a minute and said, 'Well, what else do you have in that range?' I read off a few items—watches, earrings. She settled on a bracelet that was about \$6,000."

"But the part I couldn't believe was that before she hung up, she asked about the shipping charges."

Boston travel agent Barbara Jaffe recalls a friend calling her on Dec. 23 with an urgent request that she book his wife for eight weeks in a very exclusive section of southern Europe. The trip itself had been arranged for months, he said, and

his wife had been planning to stay with friends who had a house there. Then those friends decided their Christmas gift to each other would be to winter in the South Pacific.

Dr. Robert Hancock, a Missouri psychologist, suggests there might be a couple of reasons why the wealthy—who are generally considered immune to rat-race concerns—could find themselves scrambling at the last minute to get their Christmas house in order.

"The standard Freudian explanation, which would apply to the rich as well as the not so rich, is latent hostility," he said. "But it is also possible that some very rich people find the whole concept of Christmas in direct opposition to their own values. The idea of gifts, of simply giving something away, runs contrary to everything else in their lives."

"So they resist for as long as they can until finally social pressure—from their wife or their secretary forces them to acknowledge the custom."

Paper Plates, Color-Coordinated Food Will Decorate Christmas Tabletops

By Jean Rafferty
International Herald Tribune

candles are placed at random down the center.

Rock crystal, chocolate mice, a color-themed cuisine, iridescent opaline china or paper plates are but a few of the classic and campy tabletop decorations planned this holiday season by discriminating hostesses and inventive interior designers. Here is a peek at how a few of the world's most exclusive tables will be set.

■ **ENGLAND:** Countess Bathurst has chosen sentimental red and green to blend with the red, white and gold ancestral portraits at Cirencester Park, Gloucestershire, seat of Earl Bathurst. "I make a centerpiece for the long table, which seats 22, out of cedar pinecones, berries and twigs from the front lawn, building them into high pyramids set off by red Christmas baubles. The gardeners makes up Goring Gibbons swags of holly, pine branches and leaves to decorate the door and fireplace."

For David Laws of Colefax and Fowler, an interior design firm in London, Christmas dawns in a cozy country cottage. "My ideal table is for six, framed by two lovely wing armchairs for host and hostess with the reds and greens of a marvelous fringed chintz tablecloth topped by a contrasting chintz square. For the center, I make six pyramids of lemons, and tangerines set in a ring. Use toothpicks, and if the lemons don't drip, it works. Finally, lots of gleaming silver, candlesticks and red candles, white roses, stacks of Christmas crackers, and peeling through the holly and berries, tiny chocolate mice in white, milk and dark chocolate."

■ **ITALY:** Krizia designer, Mariuccia Mandelli, will have the ultimate in dramatic minimalism imagined by decorator Piero Pinto. "A golden tablecloth and an atmosphere of small lights glowing from a tube of black plastic that undulates across the table like a sinuous serpent."

■ **AUSTRALIA:** Lady Tryon (close friend Prince Charles calls her "Kanga") will be in her native Melbourne with her four children. "Australian Christmas are very traditional. Everything associated with a cold climate—holly and mistletoe—is flown in. I'll have all the natural things as I can—roses, red and green shrubs for a centerpiece the length of the table, strings of red apples and mistletoe on the walls. Christmas crackers everywhere, and, of course, a proper hot lunch with a flaming pudding—despite the 120-degree heat—though afterwards it's straight into the swimming pool."

■ **UNITED STATES:** New York decorator Alexandra Stoddard eschews the classic for a "springtime mix of yellows, warm pinks and greens. I do my table with original signed porcelain of vegetables—cabbages, asparagus, artichokes—and flowers—peonies, pansies and carnations—by Lady Anne Gordon."

Decorator Valerian Rybar dreams an enchantment "all in rock crystal. A very subtle, neatly arranged centerpiece will grow out of a mound of rock crystal—like a crystal stalagmite mixed with soft green leaves, white candles, white lilies and white anemones on a silver tablecloth."

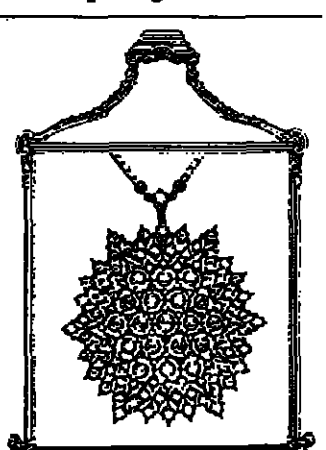
In California, Paige Rense, the editor of Architectural Digest, will spend her first Christmas in her new country house. "My old French harvest table will be very informal and casual, using things found on the property—pinecones and boughs with a theme of vegetables—persimmons and pomegranates for color and eggplants, corn—a long, low arrangement on a runner of Art Deco fabric from my collection, using different Deco fabrics for the napkins. Sixteen unmatched candlesticks with white

cloth of matte white and woven silk and on top a translucent pearlized gauze. Place settings in vermeil and mother-of-pearl service plates of vermeil and w roses."

Comtesse Hélène de Morin, design assistant to Dior's Marc Han, prefers decorating at the minute and on a strict budget, use Christmas paper plates, or them with others in transparent glass. Cutouts from matching per tablecloths can be pasted on the bottoms of glass serving dishes. On a white cloth, I'll have holly, a centerpiece of fruit sprayed green and silver—this year's scheme. It amuses the children. Gift wrapping is solely in those colors. "I even give samples of papers to my family. And my mother's all-white food—chicken or potatoes, endive salad, a fruit sa of lemons, peeled apples and nanges, vanilla ice cream or mousse of white chocolate."

■ **JAPAN:** Fashion designer Hanae Mori fetes Christmas I with a family party at L'Orange the Tokyo penthouse restaurant, that she she owns with Jean-Clair Brialy. "Small round tables covered with white cloths and centered with delicate bouquets of red Japanese flowers and green leaves. No Christmas trees. I scattered balls of holly."

The owner of legendary decorators Jansen, Jeanne Gambert de Loche structures her Parisian table around the lacy look of a superb dinner service in white opaline with crystal overlay. "The table is layered with three cloths: an undercloth of golden gauze, then a table-



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INSIGHTS

A Primer on U.S. Tax Shelters

How the Wealthy Play the Game And What It Costs the Treasury

By Robert G. Kaiser

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — All of you who have money invested in a tax-shelter deal — a herd of llamas, an apartment house syndication, whatever — need read no further. You already know how wealthy people can use or avoid the law to stay wealthy in ways ordinary people now nothing about.

But ordinary people who never deducted an unpaid accrued interest payment from their tax return might like to know something about the world of tax minimization and avoidance. It is a big world, protected from general scrutiny by a wall of lawyerly jargon, which the U.S. Congress reduced.

If you are still reading, you must not have a monthly subscription to *Wealthbuilding* (formerly *Tax Shelter Digest*), or to *The Stanger Report*, "a guide to tax shelter investing." You probably do not receive the inch-thick "confidential memoranda" sent to potential investors in real-estate syndication deals — a multi-million-dollar phenomenon that has transformed the big-time real-estate industry.

You probably never felt tempted to set up an offshore commodity straddle, or to buy Bibles at wholesale and contribute them as charitable deductions after marking up their purported value several hundred percent. You were probably surprised to read about the charges that Sidney Poller, Norman Lear, two prominent Washington lawyers and others were claiming deductions of up to \$1.8 million in a tax-shelter deal whose operators were indicted last month for criminal fraud. You are probably one of those people who just fills out the tax form, groans at the bottom line and writes out a check.

If any further evidence were needed to prove that the rich are different, the tax-shelter industry — that is the right word, industry — provides it. Here is a phenomenon that is of absolutely no use or interest to at least 85 percent of the U.S. public, but that keeps thousands of accountants and lawyers busy distorting the national economy in a variety of ways.

There is a glut of boxcars in the United States because of tax shelters. The prices of downtown skyscrapers, oil and gas fields, garden apartment complexes, dairy cows and more have been significantly inflated because buying such things has created tax shelters.

Weight of Investigation

The Internal Revenue Service and the United States Tax Court are both in danger of collapsing under the enormous weight of investigation and prosecution of tax-shelter abuses. And, of course, because tax shelters work, they keep billions of dollars out of the Treasury that might otherwise be paid in taxes. Much of that is kept out legally, but perhaps \$5 billion a year illegally.

In the last 14 months, IRS auditors have added more than 160,000 new cases of suspected tax-shelter abuse to the service's backlog; there are now 350,000 cases. And no one thinks the IRS is catching all the abuses.

Also, no one knows how the IRS can catch up with this backlog, since it was only able to deal with about 96,000 cases last year. But abusive shelters represent only about 10 percent of the shelter industry, according to Robert A. Stanger, who publishes *The Stanger Report* (as well as *The Stanger Register* and *The Stanger Review*). So we are talking about a huge illegitimate business, and a much larger legitimate one.

What is a legal tax shelter? It is an investment that allows the investor to avoid paying large amounts of tax in return for what are often modest initial outlays. Income can be sheltered in three basic ways:

• By deferring tax payments from the present to some future time. If an investor can structure a deal to accomplish this, he in effect borrows money from the federal government at no cost. Money that ordinarily would be given up in tax payments can be held and invested until the later time when some tax will have to be paid.

An investment in a cattle breeding operation, for example, can produce \$10,000 in tax write-offs in the first and second years, but no income to the investor until the third year. So this investor would have use of the government's money — that is, money he would have paid in taxes if he did not have this deduction — to invest. Even by putting it in a bank he could make, say, \$1,500 in interest payments over two years from those write-offs.

• By converting "income" into "capital gains" that are taxed less heavily than ordinary earnings. An investment that pays off quickly must be treated as ordinary income, on which a wealthy person pays a 50-percent tax rate. But if the payoff is delayed for more than a year, the earnings become a capital gain, taxed at no more than 20 percent.

If you buy an apartment house for \$150,000 this year, you can "depreciate" it at a rate of \$10,000 a year. Theoretically, depreciation covers that portion of a building's value that is lost as it gets older — as it gets older, supposedly, it gets less valuable. Depreciation can be deducted from taxable income. But as the owners, for example, of 150-year-old houses in affluent, restored areas across the country can tell you, a building's value after 15 years can be higher, not lower, than at the time of purchase. In fact, an investor can pocket \$150,000 in tax deductions (worth \$75,000 in cash if the investor is in the 50-percent tax bracket) and then sell his building for a big profit. The profit, of course, is not ordinary income, but a "capital gain," because the investor held onto the building for more than one year. So it would be taxed at a rate of no more than 20 percent.

• By borrowing part of the original purchase price of a depreciable item, a taxpayer can "leverage" — that is, inflate — his tax write-offs way beyond the amount he actually put into an investment. Say you bought that \$150,000 building with \$30,000 in cash, then got a mortgage for the remaining \$120,000. You can still depreciate the full value of the building, so over 15 years the cash value of your depreciation (worth \$150,000) and a half times your initial investment. Also, you still get to keep the profits when you sell the building, after paying the capital gains tax on those profits. Also, you can deduct the interest paid to the bank on your mortgage during the 15 years — more cash in your pocket. (As every homeowner knows, interest payments are deductible from taxable income.)

The ideal shelter arrangement creates tax deductions of at least \$2,000 for every \$1,000 invested. An investor in the 50-percent tax bracket keeps \$1,000 if he has deductions worth \$2,000, so a shelter this good makes the initial investment, in effect, free. Many shelter promoters promise deductions of \$3 or even \$4 for every \$1 invested.

But the foregoing examples are simplistic. They utterly fail to capture the poetry of tax sheltering. Bear with a more complicated — but more realistic — example:

Start with an office building worth \$1 million in the marketplace. A syndicate of investors — say 10 of them — band together to buy the building for \$1.3 million. They would appear to be paying 30 percent more than the building is worth, but in fact, they are working a scheme to enhance tax write-offs. Watch.

Members of the syndicate go to a lender — say a savings and loan association. They arrange a mortgage on the building for 80 percent of their purchase price — \$1.04 million — at a nominal interest rate of 14 percent. But the S&L makes a special deal. It offers the loan at 8-percent cash interest and 6-percent accrued interest. Accrued interest is not paid during the life of the mortgage, but at the end of its term.

However, the syndicate will claim the full 14-percent interest as a tax deduction, and the S&L can carry the 6 percent accrued (that is, for now unpaid) interest as an asset on its balance sheet, as though it is receiving the money year by year. The S&L is willing to make this deal in part because it is only paying its small savers who put their money in its care a 7½-percent passbook rate. So even the 8 percent the syndicate is paying in cash interest covers the S&L's costs for raising that much money.

As for the syndicate, its out-of-pocket costs are covered by tenants in the building, whose rent payments are just enough to meet the 8-percent interest that the syndicate has to pay in cash each year on the mortgage. The repayment of principal on the mortgage and the taxes it pays on the building (property tax payments can also be deducted from taxable income.) In other words, after putting up an initial cash investment of \$260,000, the syndicate has no further expenses for 15 years, provided the building stays rented.

Meanwhile, the syndicate is collecting big money. It paid \$1.3 million for the building, but \$100,000 of that covered the land on which the building stands. Land cannot be depreciated, but the building itself — now valued at \$1.2 million for tax purposes — can be depreciated over 15 years under the Reagan tax bill of 1981. This depreciation is worth \$80,000 a year in tax deductions to members of the syndicate.

In addition, the syndicate can deduct the "cost" of the 6-percent "accrued interest" portion of their mortgage, even though this interest is not being paid until the end of the 15th year. This adds up to an additional \$62,400 a year. (The 8-percent interest actually paid is also deductible, but we are assuming that this deduction, together with tenants' rent, helps the investors pay the principal on the mortgage.) So a group, members of the syndicate can deduct \$142,400 each year from their taxable income. If they are in the 50-percent bracket, reducing their tax liability by that much will save them — in cash — \$71,200. (If you are in the 50-percent bracket, 50 cents of every dollar you can deduct from taxable income is money in your pocket.)

The syndicate's 10 members each put up \$26,000 in cash to get into the deal. Now they each get one-tenth of the project's yearly tax deductions, worth \$7,120 to each of them. In other words, they each get a return on their own capital of more than 27 percent a year.

And where does that payout come from? Here is the nub: Every penny of it — \$71,200 a year,



From cattle breeding to urban real-estate ventures, tax shelters have become an industry with billions of dollars at stake.

or \$1,068,000 over 15 years — comes out of the U.S. Treasury. The building did not make any money — the tax deductions made money.

But the deal is not over yet. The syndicate can get complicated. Ideally, the building goes up in value during the 15 years, so the partners sell out at a profit, pay off the accrued interest and still have money left over for themselves. But there are many other possible outcomes, most of them unfavorable for the investors, but too complex to go into here.

Remember, everything described so far is legal. Not surprisingly, the real-estate syndication business is booming.

According to *The Stanger Review*, public sales of shares in real-estate limited partnerships totaled \$3.7 billion through October of this year, up from \$1.9 billion for all of last year. In other words, real-estate syndications in the public market are up nearly 100 percent above last year, with two months of the year left to count. Altogether, Robert A. Stanger predicted in an interview, public offerings of tax-shelter deals of all kinds — from real estate to dairy cattle and Hollywood movies — will total more than \$8 billion this year. Last year it was \$4.2 billion. Mr. Stanger estimates that perhaps another \$6 billion will be raised privately for similar deals. Other experts say the private market may total \$10 billion to \$25 billion.

Some Cautionary Advice

These are enormous numbers, representing a large proportion of all the capital being raised in America this year. The major stockbrokerage firms are now entering the business in a big way, including E.F. Hutton, Merrill Lynch, Kidder, Peabody and others. Shares in syndicates that buy real estate, oil and gas properties, equipment for leasing and so on sell for as little as \$2,000.

Despite the headlong rush into tax-shelter deals, however, many big investors question their worth. Several Wall Street operators noted that the commissions and expenses paid to the

packagers of these deals are often as much as 25 percent or more of the total invested. Moreover, there is no guarantee that these deals will be as successful as their promoters promise. Mr. Stanger noted, for example, that the southwest United States is now littered with underoccupied garden apartment complexes built or bought by real-estate syndicates. "If you can't get tenants," he noted, "the money you lose is real money."

So why are people investing so heavily in these shelter deals? Mr. Stanger and others who think shelter syndicates are good for the economy say the deals themselves must have economic merit, or people would stay out of them. The Reagan administration says the boom in these investments — which the administration considers good examples of fruitful "capital formation" — is just what they hoped for.

But others wonder if the urge to evade federal taxes sometimes overpowers investors' good sense. One large real-estate investor predicts flatly that many of the current deals will go sour. A major investor in the Midwest, who says he prefers to pay his taxes than to look for shelters, says many of his wealthy friends had an irrational compulsion to evade taxes, and this led them into unsound investments.

Testifying on behalf of the Reagan tax-cut bill in 1981, David A. Stockman, the director of the Office of Management and Budget, predicted that cutting the top income tax rate from 70 percent to 50 percent would eliminate the need for tax shelters. The cut was made, but since 1981 the amount of money invested in shelters has tripled or quadrupled.

"The greed factor operates to an astonishing degree," observed Kenneth W. Gideon, who served until last May as chief counsel of the IRS. He was speaking about illegal or questionable shelters, but the remark applies generally.

Mr. Stockman should have understood that even cutting the top income tax rate from 70 percent to 50 percent would not eliminate a

huge incentive to shelter income. If capital gains can only be taxed at a rate of 20 percent, that offers at least a theoretical opportunity to save 30 cents on every dollar that can be converted from ordinary income to capital gains. And an investor who stands to lose half of every dollar he earns is bound to be tempted by deals that offer the prospect of saving more than half.

Moreover, the U.S. tax lawyers and accountants — and every wealthy American uses the services of one or both — have a subtle but unmistakable incentive to push their clients into tax shelter deals. A good shelter proves the tax adviser's worth; it can often line his pocket, too. One wealthy investor noted that promoters of tax shelters have one devastating line that usually ends their sales pitches: "You can either write a check to me, or you can write it to Uncle Sam."

So tax shelters flourish. Since 1969, Congress has passed a series of measures to try to reduce the abuses. The IRS is cracking down on abuses. But so far all of this has had no evident effect. Conceivably, reforms in the last few years will — when they begin to bite in the next few years — scare shelter seekers out of shady deals. But it is probably more important that Congress has created a whole set of new sweet opportunities for big investors that have encouraged the incredible boom in tax sheltering. U.S. lawmakers have actually encouraged wealthy Americans to pay much less tax than they have in many years.

But is this actually inducement to create real new wealth through productive new investment? Some think so. But a Washington real-estate man who doubts it observed that the deal for investors is now too sweet. No serious developer would plan a big new project today in the hope he would sell it out to a real-estate tax-shelter syndicate when it is finished in eight or nine years, he said. "In eight or nine years Congress will have changed the law again — these deals won't be available."

But by then, the rich will be considerably richer.

Big Business of Illicit Drugs: A Growth Industry of Surging Demand, High Profits

Mathea Falco is a San Francisco lawyer who served as assistant secretary of state in international narcotics matters during the Carter administration.

By Mathea Falco

New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — The international drug trade is no longer a haphazard or even a particularly shady undertaking. In the last 10 years, illicit drugs have become one of the world's most lucrative and dynamic industries, with revenues so enormous and so dispersed over the surface of the globe that they can only be guessed at.

In the United States, Exon is the only corporation with annual revenues in excess of the \$79 billion that, according to the Drug Enforcement Administration's most recent estimate, is generated every year by the sale of illicit drugs. And, the National Organization to Reform Marijuana Laws reports, marijuana is currently the second-largest U.S. cash crop, after corn and just ahead of soybeans.

Like any other growth industry, this one is run by people of ambition and vision, by executives and entrepreneurs, often from the middle class, backed up by a full complement of bankers, lawyers and financiers. Stimulated by their enormous — and untaxed — profits, they keep a sharp eye on growth rate, territorial expansion and market share.

In many less-developed countries of the Third World, drug trafficking has provided a new way to earn vast sums of hard currency, and it is transforming whole economies. In Colombia, according to its National Institution of Financial Associations, marijuana and cocaine together produce more foreign exchange than coffee and cut flowers, the nation's chief lawful exports. As a result, Colombia has the healthiest balance of payments in Latin America. In Jamaica, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration says, an annual marijuana trade of \$1.2 billion accounts for more revenue than all other exports combined.

Response to Demand

The driving force behind the world's escalating drug traffic is, simply, escalating demand. The National Institute of Drug Abuse estimates that 56 million Americans have smoked marijuana, and 22 million have ingested cocaine. And, for the first time in half a decade, heroin use in the United States, particularly in the big cities, is on the rise.

In other countries, the international drug traffic is having an even greater impact, eroding the stability of social and political institutions ranging from banks to courts to governments. In many of the countries where drug trafficking has become a major economic force, most notably Bolivia and Peru, the traffickers openly use money — and violence — to intimidate government officials, thereby challenging the viability of democracy itself.

In July 1980, Bolivia — a prime producer of coca, the shrub from whose leaves cocaine is refined — underwent yet another military coup, this one led by General Luis Garcia Meza, General Garcia Meza, according to officials of the Drug Enforcement Administration, had

bought the support of key military commanders with money supplied by cocaine dealers. Indeed, U.S. government intelligence sources say, his regime was rife with cocaine connections: The new interior minister, Colonel Luis Arce Gomez, responsible for, among other things, state security, provided protection to traffickers, in return for a share of the profits, and the minister of education, Colonel Ariel Coca, also was deeply involved in the cocaine trade.

In October 1982, the generals turned over power to a democratically elected president, Hernán Siles Zúñiga. The Siles administration is highly unstable, however, weakened by a slumping economy — and by domestic criticism that, despite its dismissal of dozens of officials implicated in cocaine traffic, it is ineffective at curtailing that movement.

Drugs, Money and Guns

Ironically, the problems of cocaine traffic and money are inextricably linked: While Bolivia's lawful foreign-exchange earnings, derived primarily from the export of tin, account for \$800 million a year, cocaine is estimated to generate as much as 10 times that amount. Consequently, the drug traffickers in Bolivia are at least as powerful as the government. What's more, they have more money than — and weapons and equipment as good as — the armed forces and the police.

Countries do not have to be producers or refiners of drugs to be able to make money from the drug traffic or to use that money to political advantage. Bulgaria no longer grows opium poppies for medicinal morphine and codeine. However, its government, motivated apparently both by a desire to exacerbate the drug-addiction crisis in the West and by the need to obtain hard currency, openly tolerates the transit of heroin across its borders. With five million tourists a year, Bulgaria provides an ideal site for the movement — and purchase — of drugs on the way from the Golden Crescent of Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan to Western Europe and the United States.

The Turkish terrorist Mehmet Ali Agca, who shot Pope John Paul II in May 1981, maintains that he was financed by Turkish drug smugglers with close ties to Bulgaria's security police. In addition, there is credible evidence, according to the U.S. State Department, that officials from the Bulgarian state export corporation, Kintex, have been involved in trading guns for drugs with both leftist and rightist terrorist groups in Turkey.

The massive sums of money generated by the traffic in illicit drugs have greatly distorted the economies of those drug-producing countries. In Colombia, Bolivia and Peru, many farmers have turned from growing food crops to growing marijuana and coca, from which they routinely make three to four times as much money a year. In the mountainous Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta region of Colombia, for instance, where 45,000 acres (18,000 hectares) are given over to the cultivation of marijuana, 82 exporters make \$700 million in annual profits, according to Colombia's National Association of Financial Institutions.

But the producing countries retain only a fraction of the drug-trade profits. Moreover, the

profits that are spent locally tend to go for luxury goods, most of which are imported, rather than long-term investment in industry and agriculture. In Bolivia, for example, only about \$300 million of the billions earned from sales of coca and cocaine remains there. In Colombia, less than a third of the estimated \$3 billion generated annually by the cocaine and marijuana traffic stays in the country.

At the same time, some American financial institutions are also reaping enormous profits from the billions of dollars generated by international drug dealing, principally by assisting traffickers in moving large numbers of dollars from one country to another and in "laundering" those dollars through legitimate investment.

A joint investigation by the U.S. Treasury and Justice departments, begun in 1980 and dubbed Operation Greenback, identified several Florida banks, among others, that had actively solicited traffickers' accounts. These banks provided the traffickers with such services as wiring drug money to offshore banks that were set up specifically for that purpose and providing letters of credit for the purchase of legitimate businesses. Operation Greenback resulted in the arrest of 61 major narcotics traffickers and the seizure of \$20 million in drug assets.

The most cost-effective way to reduce the quantity of illicit drugs coming into the United States, enforcement officials argue, is to destroy those drugs at their source, rather than try to stop them at U.S. borders or search for them once they are already in the country. As a result, U.S. international drug policy has, since the early 1970s, been focused on working with foreign governments to help them strengthen their own narcotics-control efforts. But, while the logic of this policy is appealing, it has been only marginally successful.

In 1975, the Mexican government, with American assistance, initiated a program to eliminate its marijuana crop by spraying it with the air with the herbicide paraquat. Mexico, then a major supplier of relatively cheap, low-potency marijuana to the U.S. market, effectively destroyed much of that crop. But what survived the paraquat spraying still flowed north, where it caused widespread concern among marijuana smokers and public-health officials. As a result, though not exactly according to plan, imports of Mexican marijuana began to plummet.

Jamaica and Colombia, previously only minor suppliers of marijuana, quickly stepped up production. Their marijuana has a much higher potency. At the same time, American domestic

production of marijuana began to boom. Indeed, it was in the wake of the Mexican spraying that it became such a prominent cash crop domestically.

When, in 1980, the United States urged Colombia to suppress rapidly expanding marijuana cultivation in its remote Guajira Peninsula, officials in Bogotá, responding privately to State Department representatives, said that the United States only wanted to protect its own burgeoning marijuana industry from foreign competition.

Recently, Colombia has received a proposal from the Reagan administration that it undertake, with U.S. aid, a multimillion-dollar marijuana-eradication program, based on the aerial spraying of paraquat — even though, as Colombians like to observe, marijuana eradication in the United States is effected with the much slower cutting-and-burning method.

Even if President Belisario Betancur agrees to defy the powerful economic and political forces arrayed against him at home and to authorize the herbicide eradication, it is unlikely that marijuana availability in the United States would be substantially reduced. American marijuana growers are, as the Colombians note, ready and able to take up the slack.

Furthermore, Colombian traffickers might



A bag of coca leaves, which can be made into cocaine, on sale at a market in La Paz. It is legal to grow coca in Bolivia, where it is chewed by Bolivian Indians, but much of the coca crop is now being turned into cocaine for export.

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1983

BUSINESS PEOPLE

3 Executive Vice Presidents Planning To Retire Jan. 1 at Banque Indosuez

The management team of Banque Indosuez, one of France's foremost international banks, will undergo a major transformation Jan. 1, when three of its executive vice presidents retire.

Bernard Haizet, 47, succeeds Alain Felix as head of the International Division, while Bernard Simon-Baron, 45, takes over from François Robert-Gossie as the Corporate Finance Department. Philippe Gelin, 43, will take charge of the Domestic Corporate Banking Department from Yves Taal.

Mr. Haizet, who joined the bank in 1971, was previously regional manager of the bank's North American Division. Mr. Simon-Baron moves over from the Groupe Drouot insurance company, where he was chief executive, and Mr. Gelin moves up from Banque Indosuez's Leasing and Real Estate Department, where he was a senior vice president. Despite retirement, Mr. Felix, Mr. Robert-Gossie and Mr. Taal are to work in various capacities for subsidiaries of the bank.

A bank spokesman said a younger management team will assist the development of the bank's long-term strategies. The Paris-based bank, whose total assets in 1981 were more than \$244 billion, has an extensive presence abroad, particularly in the Middle and Far East.

Chairman of Shell Français Retiring

Léonard Caroux, chairman and managing director of Shell Français, has announced that he will retire in June 1984, and Henri Pradier will join the board in February before succeeding Mr. Caroux. Mr. Pradier is currently vice president in charge of marketing for Shell Français. When he moves up his position will be filled by Bernard Calvert, who is currently chairman of Belgian Shell.

Control Data France Picks Petersen

Jack Petersen has been appointed chairman of the board and general manager of the computer company Control Data France. Mr. Petersen was general manager of CII-Honeywell Bull from 1976 to 1982. He replaces Jean Camerone, who remains a vice president of the company with special responsibilities for development.

Other Appointments

The Bank of Ireland has appointed John H. Stanley to its new post of director-Northern Ireland. Mr. Stanley, who is currently director of international banking, will be responsible for coordinating all the Bank of Ireland group's activities in Northern Ireland. A spokesman for the Dublin-based bank said the creation of the post reflects an increased commitment to the development of the bank's business base in Northern Ireland.

Jacques Mitterrand, brother of President François Mitterrand of France, has become vice president of the French engineering company Turbomeca. Mr. Mitterrand, who quit the chairmanship of Aerospatiale in May, succeeds Sonia Meton, daughter of Turbomeca's president, Joseph Szwedowski. She retains board membership.

Lloyds Bank International has named F. Michael P. Riding principal manager of its Far East Division. The division is responsible for all the bank's operations in and with East Asia, the Indian subcontinent and Australasia. He succeeds H.M. Ellis, who has moved to the bank's planning department.

W.W. Allen is to take over as chairman and managing director of Phillips Petroleum Co. U.K. Jan. 1. Mr. Allen, currently operations manager for the Ivory Coast region, will succeed C.L. Wylliams, who is leaving Lloyds to become managing director of the Exploration Division at the company's headquarters in Oklahoma City. Mr. Allen, London-based manager of African exploration for Phillips Petroleum Co. Europe-Africa, is to replace Mr. Allen in Africa.

A Scott Johnson has joined Bahrain-based Trans-Arabian Investment Bank as vice president of the International Division, with responsibilities for developing business in Middle Eastern countries outside the Gulf. Before joining TAIB, Mr. Johnson was vice president-Asia, Middle East and Africa for First Bank Minneapolis.

R. Clark succeeds D.L.S. Hinton as chairman and managing director of the British manufacturers BICC PLC Jan. 1, when Mr. Hinton becomes director of corporate planning and development. Until 1981 Mr. Clark was managing director of Plessey International's Components Division. Bankers Trust Co. has named Peter F. Stevenson general manager of its branch in Bahrain. He succeeds Robert L. Cummings, who is returning to the bank's New York headquarters to become regional manager for North America within the bank's Trade Banking Division.

—JANICE FINCH in London

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Dec. 13, including bank service charges

	\$	£	DM	FF	Y	S	Sc	DK	Sw
American Express	3.0905	4.465	17.224	36.77	1.932	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29
Bank of America	3.0905	4.465	17.224	36.77	1.932	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29
Bank of Paris	3.0905	4.465	17.224	36.77	1.932	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29
Bank of Tokyo	3.0905	4.465	17.224	36.77	1.932	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29
Bank of Montreal	3.0905	4.465	17.224	36.77	1.932	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29
Bank of Commerce	3.0905	4.465	17.224	36.77	1.932	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29
Bank of India	3.0905	4.465	17.224	36.77	1.932	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29
Bank of China	3.0905	4.465	17.224	36.77	1.932	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29
Bank of Japan	3.0905	4.465	17.224	36.77	1.932	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29
Bank of Korea	3.0905	4.465	17.224	36.77	1.932	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29

Dollar Values

	\$	£	DM	FF	Y	S	Sc	DK	Sw
Bank of America	3.0905	4.465	17.224	36.77	1.932	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29
Bank of Paris	3.0905	4.465	17.224	36.77	1.932	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29
Bank of Tokyo	3.0905	4.465	17.224	36.77	1.932	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29
Bank of Montreal	3.0905	4.465	17.224	36.77	1.932	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29
Bank of Commerce	3.0905	4.465	17.224	36.77	1.932	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29
Bank of India	3.0905	4.465	17.224	36.77	1.932	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29
Bank of China	3.0905	4.465	17.224	36.77	1.932	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29
Bank of Japan	3.0905	4.465	17.224	36.77	1.932	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29
Bank of Korea	3.0905	4.465	17.224	36.77	1.932	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29

Source: Reuters. (1) Amounts needed to buy one pound (£) (2) Units of 100 (3) Units of 1,000 (4) Not available (N.A.) (5) Not provided.

INTEREST RATES

90-day Eurocurrency Deposits

	Dollar	DM	FF	Y	S	Sc	DK	Sw
10% - 10% 60% - 60%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%
10% - 10% 60% - 60%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%
10% - 10% 60% - 60%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%
10% - 10% 60% - 60%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%

Key Money Rates

	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
10% - 10% 60% - 60%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%
10% - 10% 60% - 60%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%
10% - 10% 60% - 60%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%
10% - 10% 60% - 60%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%

	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
10% - 10% 60% - 60%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%
10% - 10% 60% - 60%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%
10% - 10% 60% - 60%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%
10% - 10% 60% - 60%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%

Hong Kong Recovery Weak, Tentative

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service

HONG KONG — The hotels are packed. The stores are teeming with shoppers. Exports are streaming toward foreign markets. The music of Hong Kong's central district, both day and night, is the industrial staccato of riveters' guns high up in the ironwork of the new headquarters being built for the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.

Hong Kong these days has some of the look and feel of a place that is booming. But the appearance, economists and executives agree, is misleading. The new-found strength in the Hong Kong economy is tentative and weak.

The pace cannot be sustained, the experts agree, unless businesses start investing to upgrade and expand operations — something there is little stomach for now. "I am all but begging companies to borrow from us," said David K.P. Li, chief manager of the Bank of East Asia. "But there is no demand for industrial loans."

The property market, too, has shown few signs of life. The plunge in prices during the past two years — a disaster for a few big real estate conglomerates, notably the Carrington Group, that went into bankruptcy — now seems to be over. Yet the property business is not bouncing back.

The problem is the continuing uncertainty over what will happen to Hong Kong after Britain's 99-year lease from China on 30 percent of the colony runs out in 1997.

China will reassert its sovereignty over Hong Kong. But the question is how it will do so, whether the territory's free-market system will be interfered with by Beijing.

Talks aimed at settling Hong Kong's future began last fall when Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain met with Chinese leaders in Beijing. Both sides have pledged that the colony's "prosperity and stability" will be maintained, but that vague assurance has done little to allay fears in Hong Kong.

The seventh round of formal discussions ended Thursday, and diplomats concede that little progress has been made. The word most often used to describe the mood of the colony is "wait-and-see."

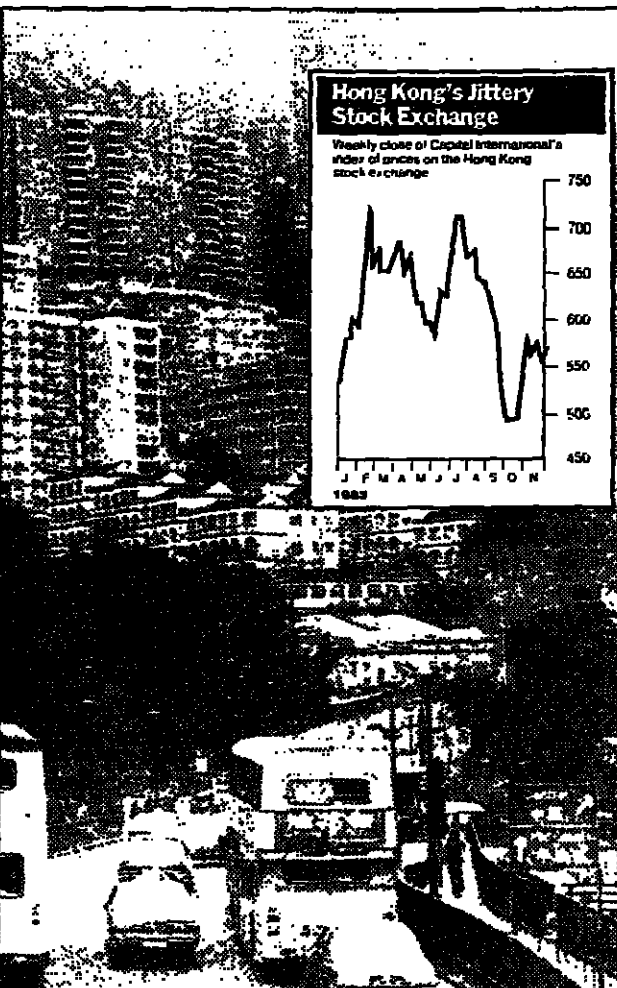
Just how volatile was demonstrated in late September. After some acrimonious comments by British and Chinese officials, a round of talks ended without the usual phrase declaring the sessions "useful and constructive." The result was near-panic in Hong Kong. In a few days, the value of the Hong Kong dollar fell 14 percent. People rushed to stores to board what are considered the three staples of life here: rice, toilet paper and liquor.

Things have calmed down considerably since then. On Oct. 15, the government announced a program to stabilize the currency, tying it to the U.S. dollar at a rate of 7.8 Hong Kong dollars to \$1. So far, the plan seems to have worked. The Hong Kong dollar has remained steady and interest rates have eased.

"What we've essentially done is to link the Hong Kong economy to the United States economy, wars and all," said Sir John Brembridge, the colony's financial secretary.

The program will remain in effect at least until the U.S. presidential election next year. There is little risk for Hong Kong in being linked to the American economy during that period, Sir John figures, since the Reagan administration will be keen to maintain growth.

Hong Kong, which exports more than 90 percent of the goods it produces, is benefiting from the strong recovery in the United States — which buys 40 percent of the colony's exports — and the weakness



of the Hong Kong dollar, which makes Hong Kong's exports cheaper and attracts more bargain-hunting tourists.

Private economists generally agree with the government forecast of real growth of 6 percent and 6.5 percent this year, up from 2.4 percent in 1982.

Through the first nine months of this year, Hong Kong's exports are running 20 percent ahead of last year's. Even after accounting for inflation of more than 9 percent, this represents a real increase of more than 10 percent.

Moreover, the rebound in exports did not start until the second quarter, so the recent performance is stronger than the year-to-date.

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)

Banks Squeezed by Time To Conclude SMH Deal

By Stephen Jukes

FRANKFURT — The speed with which Lloyds Bank of Britain has agreed to snap up the still healthy operations of Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co., the rescued private West German bank, has restored confidence in a bail-out that was threatening to lose its direction, according to bankers.

In accepting Lloyds' entry into the West German banking market, the major West German banks involved in the negotiations concede that their objective was to maintain the momentum of the rescue operations for SMH, the worst banking crisis since the collapse of Bankhaus D.D. Herstatt in 1974.

"With every day that passed another of SMH's portfolio customers would switch investments to another bank and nobody could be sure how long the dealing staff would stay," one banker said in stressing the need to find a buyer as soon as possible.

The three biggest West German commercial banks are believed to have snapped up a number of SMH's customers in recent weeks, as did one of Lloyds' direct competitors, Trinks & Burkhart, now 92 percent owned by Midland Bank of Britain.

On Monday Lloyds announced a preliminary accord to buy parts of SMH's commercial-banking business — excluding the loans and liabilities associated with the now bankrupt companies IBH Holding and its Wibus unit — plus all its securities operations. These securities-trading operations on the Frankfurt bourse were primarily

responsible for SMH's prestigious name in the West German private banking world and escaped relatively unscathed from the crisis.

David Funt, general manager of Lloyds, said in London that the bank plans to double the size of its business in West Germany with the entry into investment banking.

"SMH is still a very good name," he said. "We would certainly like to maintain the flavor of a German private bank even though it is now owned by us. . . . But no decision has been taken on a name at the moment."

The West German commercial banks are financially the ultimate losers, because the proceeds from the sale will allow them to trim only marginally the huge losses stemming from the decision at the beginning of November to keep SMH afloat.

When SMH was first found to have heavily overextended itself in loans to IBH, the construction-machinery maker, the Bundesbank's president, Karl Otto Pöhl, called it an exemplary rescue.

"But within days it was clear a lot more skeletons were still to come out of the cupboard," one banker said.

As further doubtful loans were identified and the IBH empire went bankrupt, the banks had to increase their commitment to nearly 1 billion DM, knowing that most of it could not be recovered.

A rumored price for SMH of 200 million DM is now thought too high and can hardly offset losses facing the rescue consortium of up to 800 million DM.

On Monday Lloyds announced a preliminary accord to buy parts of SMH's commercial-banking business — excluding the loans and liabilities associated with the now bankrupt companies IBH Holding and its Wibus unit — plus all its securities operations. These securities-trading operations on the Frankfurt bourse were primarily

IBH Holding Penner Fears '89 Deficit Fails to Avert To Rise to \$280 Billion Bankruptcy

By Stephen Jukes

MAINZ, West Germany — IBH Holding AG formally entered bankruptcy as expected on Tuesday after the circuit court here had rejected its bid for a limited debt-restructuring plan, a court spokesman said.

On Monday the court-appointed receiver, Wolfgang Peterich, had said that IBH, a construction-machinery maker, could not meet the minimum conditions for a debt settlement.

The court spokesman said Mr. Peterich would continue as receiver for IBH in bankruptcy.

Mr. Peterich said a claim of 17 million Deutsche marks (\$6.15 million) by IBH Holding on UA Baumaschinen GmbH of Frankfurt had been disputed by UA and therefore could not be used for the debt settlement.

Both IBH and its principal bank, Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co., held large interests in UA Baumaschinen.

Further, Mr. Peterich said the city of Hagen, where IBH has one of its biggest subsidiaries, Hanomag GmbH, had demanded immediate payment of tax bills for 1981, 1982 and 1983 totaling about 500,000 DM. As a result, IBH was no longer able to meet the conditions for composition proceedings.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for Hanomag said that IBH's entry into bankruptcy will not affect Hanomag's immediate operations.

Mr. Peterich said IBH had assets of 240 million DM against liabilities of 560 million DM. But without the UA Baumaschinen loan and the tax payments, the assets fell below the 224 million DM needed to fulfill the 40-percent offer.

On the trading floor, American Telephone & Telegraph was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 1/4 to 64 1/4. AT&T when issued followed, off 1/4 to 18 1/4.

American Express was also active, off 1/4 to 26 1/4. The stock plunged 3/8 Monday after Amexco said a projected fourth-quarter loss at its Freeman's Fund unit would shave its 1983 earnings by about 10 percent. (Story on Page 13.)

Xerox, which consolidated two of its units into an information-products division, was up 1/4 to 30 1/4. The company completed the sale of 43 of its retail stores to Genra Group.

Chicago & Northwestern Transportation fell 7/8 to 40 1/4.

U.S. Retail Sales Climbed a Strong 1.9% Last Month

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — U.S. retailers' sales rose a strong 1.9 percent in November, the eighth advance in the last nine months, as Christmas shoppers spent at the steepest clip in years and auto industry sales set a record, the government said Tuesday.

"Retailers are enjoying the merriest holiday selling season in many years," Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said in a statement.

He said consumers have stepped up their spending, "bolstered by large income gains, the highest pre-Christmas readings for consumer confidence in five years and the momentum of favorable economic news."

Private economists agreed, noting that the sales figures are seasonally adjusted to discount for normal Christmas-season increases. They said that increased hiring and greater confidence in the economy — particularly recent predictions for a stronger-than-expected fourth quarter — are prompting people to buy more this year than they did during recent Christmas seasons.

The Commerce Department said retail sales last month totaled \$102.5 billion, up from \$100.6 billion in October.

The 1.9 percent gain was the largest since the 3.1 percent of May and followed the revised 1.4 percent increase of October.

But "if last Christmas hadn't been so lousy, we wouldn't be looking at a 1.9 percent increase, noted David Ernst of Evans Economics Inc."

A department economist, Ago Ambre, called last month's figure "a pretty brisk pace. If we keep on like this, we'll wind up with a 14.1 percent increase for the year" at an annual rate, he said. In comparison, he said, sales increased only

5.8 percent from December 1981 to December 1982.

Tuesday's report said sales of durable goods rose a strong 4 percent, including a 5.4 percent advance for autos. Sales by automotive dealers rose to \$20.4 billion, breaking the record set in June.

With sales of building materials also advancing, the only decline for stores selling durables — items expected to last three or more years — was among furniture stores.

Sales of nondurables climbed 0.9 percent, with gasoline stations the only major category showing a decline and clothing stores gaining for the second month in a row after a four-month slide.

Other details of the November report:

- Sales for durable-goods stores amounted to \$34.4 billion, up from \$33.1 billion in October, while those for non-durables were at \$68.1 billion, up from \$67.5 billion.
- There was a 1.3 percent advance for building materials, hardware and garden-supply dealers, up from a 0.7 percent increase in October.
- Sales by furniture, home-furnishings and equipment stores fell 1.9 percent after having gained 0.9 percent in October.
- General-merchandise and department stores showed an increase in sales of 2.8 percent, including a 0.5 percent gain for grocery stores.

All figures are adjusted to discount for normal seasonal variations.

At the White House, Larry Speakes, President Ronald Reagan's spokesman, said, "This steady retail sales trend indicates that the economy is moving forward and this should be good news for merchants looking for strong Christmas sales."

Pound, Franc Set New Lows Again

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The British pound fell to a new low against the dollar Tuesday after senior U.S. oil-industry sources said the price for Britain's North Sea oil might be cut by as much as \$1 a barrel.

In response, the pound fell to close in London at \$1.4190, more than a cent down from Monday's close at \$1.4310. The pound slipped further in New York, reaching \$1.4157 from \$1.4262 Monday.

Other European currencies also lost ground Tuesday on concern over U.S. interest rates and international tensions. The Deutsche mark was one penny down at 2.7635 to the dollar at the Frankfurt close, and the French franc slid seven centimes to a new low of 8.4030 to the dollar in Paris.

In New York, the Deutsche mark closed off at 2.7690 from 2.76 Monday and the French franc down to 8.4525 from 8.4075. (Reuters, UPI)

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

BNOC May Soon Cut Contract Price

\$1 a Barrel, U.S. Oil Executives Say

NEW YORK (Reuters) — British National Oil Corp. is likely to reduce its contract price for North Sea oil by up to \$1 a barrel, perhaps within two weeks, senior U.S. oil industry sources said Tuesday. One said there was no market for BNOC to make a cut of up to \$1.50 a barrel. A major oil company source said BNOC would announce a \$1-a-barrel cut before Christmas. Other sources said it was not expected before the end of the year.

However, spot-oil-market traders in Rotterdam disagreed with the U.S. report. Traders said BNOC was likely to defer a final pricing decision until January or later, and may well decide to lose some contract business rather than risk cuts that could trigger a price-cutting war with OPEC.

In London, a BNOC spokesman said Tuesday that the state-owned company was assessing market conditions. He said talks with customers and suppliers had just started and no price recommendation for the first quarter of 1984 was likely until then.

Michael Unsworth, an analyst with Scott, Gott & Hancock, said BNOC had every incentive to delay a decision, as market conditions for the rest of the winter would be clearer in January. He said U.S. oil companies might be trying to test OPEC's nerve by putting pressure on BNOC.

U.K. Industrial Production Off 0.5%

LONDON (Reuters) — British industrial production fell 0.5 percent in October after an upward-revised rise of 0.7 percent in September, provisional Central Statistical Office figures show. The office added, however, that October industrial production was 1.9 percent higher than in October 1982.

Manufacturing output fell 0.3 percent in October, to stand 1.2 percent above its level of a year earlier, the office said. September manufacturing output rose a revised 0.1 percent.

In the three months through October, industrial output was about 1 percent higher than in the previous three months and 1.5 percent higher than in the corresponding period last year.

Satellite Contract Reported in Bonn

BONN (Reuters) — A West German consortium has won a contract worth \$15 million Deutsche marks (\$296.36 million) for satellite equipment from Deutsche Bundespost, postal ministry sources said Tuesday.

They said the companies involved were Siemens AG; an IIT Corp. subsidiary, Standard Elektrik Lorenz AG; Erno Raumfahrttechnik GmbH, a unit of Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blom GmbH; and Ant Nachrichtentechnik GmbH, owned by Robert Bosch GmbH, Mannesmann AG and Allianz Versicherungs-AG.

The Ministry for Post and Telecommunications confirmed later that by 1987 it would build a satellite system.

Gutehoffnungshütte Predicts Loss

OBERHAUSEN, West Germany (Reuters) — Gutehoffnungshütte Aktienverein will show a substantial loss in the fiscal year ending June 30, the company's new managing board chairman, Klaus Götte, said Tuesday.

Mr. Götte, who was appointed last month, said it was too early to make a more exact forecast. The holding company, whose interests include machine tools, shipbuilding, wires and cables and non-ferrous-metal products, had a consolidated group net loss of 83.9 million Deutsche marks (\$30.5 million) last year after a 64.3-million-DM profit the previous year, and cut its dividend to five marks from seven.

Dow Chemical Is Retiring Bonds

MIDLAND, Michigan (AP) — Dow Chemical Co. is retiring about \$100 million in bonds by exchanging them for 1.4 million shares of common stock and about \$37 million in cash.

"The net result is a reduction in our long-term debt. Plus, there's an extraordinary financial gain to the company," a Dow spokesman, Thayne Hansen, said Monday. He said Dow had made similar transactions in the past two years.

Dow said it had filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission for the stock issue, to be made through Salomon Brothers Inc., which previously had purchased the bonds. The number of shares and bonds to be exchanged will be determined later, Mr. Hansen said.

Phibro-Salomon to Sell Subsidiaries

NEW YORK (AP) — Phibro-Salomon Inc.'s board has approved the sale of four industrial operations for about \$40 million to an investor group headed by John J. Lee, a Phibro-Salomon executive vice president, and Interdec Inc., a company based in Richmond Hill, Georgia, and owned by Ghazir R. Pharoan, a Saudi businessman.

David Tendler and John H. Gutfreund, co-chairmen of Phibro-Salomon, said Monday that the sale, subject to negotiation of definitive agreements and the conclusion of the investor group's financing arrangements, would substantially accomplish the company's objective of disposing of operations not directly a part of its primary business of commodities trading and investment banking.

The subsidiaries are Conserv Inc., a fertilizer maker in Florida; National Zinc Co., a zinc smelter in Oklahoma; Phibro Oil and Gas Corp., a Texas oil-and-gas-exploration company; and Sorex Ltd., a vanadium-processing operation that has been inactive for more than a year.

U.S. Trade Gap With EC Seen

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — This year, for the first time since 1972, the United States will have a deficit in trade with the European Community, a U.S. trade official has told a Senate hearing.

The official, David C. Lund, a senior Commerce Department economist, said Monday that the deficit would be "easily over \$1 billion," a substantial deterioration after surpluses of \$3.5 billion in 1982 and \$8.7 billion in 1981.

The gap between the fast growth rate in the United States and the slow rate in Western Europe was "probably the main cause of the deficit," Mr. Lund said. He added that a stronger dollar and a reduction in U.S. farm exports also were factors. Agricultural trade, which accounts for nearly a quarter of U.S. exports to Western Europe, fell to \$7.6 billion in the year ended Sept. 30, from \$8.9 billion a year earlier.

American Express Expects 1983 Earnings to Decline 10%

By Leonard Sloane

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — American Express Co. has announced that its earnings for 1983 would be 10 percent below the 1982 level because it has added \$230 million to the reserves of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Co., its insurance subsidiary. In 1982, American Express earned \$581 million, or \$3.02 a share.

American Express also said Monday that it was replacing Edwin F. Cutler, 59, who has been chairman and chief executive of Fireman's Fund since last Jan. 1.

Sanford J. Weill, 50, president of the parent corporation, will take on the added responsibilities of chairman and chief executive of the troubled subsidiary, while William M. McCormick, 43, who has been president of the corporation's travel-related services company, will head the insurer's U.S. property and casualty operations.

Mr. Cutler, whose entire career has been at the insurance company, will become chairman of its executive committee.

Mr. Weill said Monday that

problems at Fireman's Fund arose because "we made some mistakes in our marketing strategy. We went to increase our market share in a weak market, and it turned out that we priced our products below what we really should have. In the last several months, we have seen both the frequency of claims as well as the severity of those claims increase at a level far above anything we've ever seen before."

Some securities analysts, however, suggested that the shift reflected the broader problem of retaining control over an expanding company.

"They're facing big consolida-

tions with IDS and their banking operations," said Michael A. Lewis, vice president of E.F. Hutton & Co. "And you wonder if it's an indication of what kind of controls they have over an enlarged financial-services company."

American Express acquired the non-U.S. banking business of Trade Development Bank Holding of Luxembourg last March. It is scheduled to conclude the acquisition of Investors Diversified Services next month.

Mr. Weill said he would commute between American Express's New York headquarters and San Francisco, where Fireman's Fund

is based, while Mr. McCormick is to run the subsidiary on a day-to-day basis.

In its announcement, American Express said the reserves added to Fireman's Fund during the fourth quarter will be primarily in its liability and workers' compensation lines. As a result of the larger reserves, Fireman's Fund earnings will be "materially" reduced from last year, the company said.

Denis J. Callaghan, first vice president of Paine Webber Mitchell Hinchins, predicted that Fireman's Fund would earn \$40 million to \$50 million both this year and

next, down from \$244 million in 1982.

But William D. Lammert, vice president of Laidlaw Adams & Peck, said that similar difficulties were affecting virtually all property and casualty insurers.

Firestone Tire Raises Payout

Reuters

AKRON, Ohio — Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. said Monday that it has increased its quarterly dividend by 5 cents, to 20 cents a share, payable Jan. 20 to holders of record Jan. 5.

Hong Kong's Recovery Seen as Weak, Tentative

(Continued from Page 11)

statistics indicate. In the June-to-September period, for instance, exports were up 31 percent, compared with the 1982 third quarter.

For the first half of the year, tourist spending was 25 percent ahead of last year. Sustained growth is expected for the rest of 1983 at least. "It's been a very profitable year," observed Kenneth Hayden-Sadler, a spokesman for the Hong Kong Tourist Association.

Yet the weaker Hong Kong dollar, which is helping increase exports and tourism, will increase in-

flation by the end of the year to about 11 percent, economists say. The cheaper currency makes imported goods more expensive.

The dearth of capital investment, it continued, will hurt the sector of the economy that makes the greatest contribution to employment — manufacturing. Manufacturing and financial services each account for about 25 percent of Hong Kong's gross domestic product. But 40 percent of total employment is in manufacturing.

Without capital investment, Hong Kong's key manufacturing industries — garments, electronics and toys — will have a difficult time remaining.

"Unfortunately, the hiatus in long-term investment will continue until there is some basic agreement between China and Britain over Hong Kong's future," said Jimmy D. McGregor, director of the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce.

Braniff Ponders Stock Offering

United Press International

DALLAS — Braniff International officials say the airline, due to start flying again March 1, may make a public offering of up to \$40 million in stock before the revival. The airline filed for protection under the bankruptcy laws in May 1982, and has not flown since.

Robert Ferguson, Braniff's vice president, said Monday the stock offering would make at least \$20 million available to the airline, to be combined with \$70 million from Chicago-based Hyatt Corp. to finance the start-up.

The Hyatt agreement, given court approval in September, was due to be signed this week. A Braniff spokesman said the reorganized airline would be called Braniff Inc. and would operate under a parent company Dalfort Inc., which in turn would be a subsidiary of Hyatt Air Inc.

Morgan Guaranty Holds Negotiations With Amro

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank and Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York announced Tuesday that they have begun talks on the possible purchase by Morgan of the 50-percent interest held by Amro in Morgan Labouchere Amsterdam.

In 1976 Amro sold a 50-percent interest in the former Labouchere & Co. to Morgan, which has since then been responsible for the day-to-day management, and Bank Morgan Labouchere has increasingly become identified with Morgan business in the Netherlands.

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Silicon Valley Engineer Denies Spying Charges

By Robert Reinhold
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — In the first step of an elaborate legal dance in a case that has shaken the microelectronics industry in Silicon Valley, an engineer accused of selling secrets about U.S. weapons to Polish espionage agents has pleaded not guilty to the charges.

A U.S. grand jury here Friday indicted the engineer, James Durward Harper Jr., 49, on nine counts of espionage and one count of conspiracy. His arraignment was Monday. Investigators said he had participated in a scheme through which he received at least \$250,000 from agents of the Polish Intelligence Service for 61 secret and confidential documents on missile research purloined from the employer of his wife, who died June 22. He was arrested Oct. 17 and has been held without bail at an undisclosed location.

The indictment and arraignment leave many questions unresolved, mainly the fate of what Mr. Harper has called "the big man" in the case, Dr. William Bell Hagle, 58. Dr. Hagle is an engineer prominent in the business and political life of the high-technology region about 50 miles (80 kilometers) south of here that is known as Silicon Valley. According to an affidavit filed Oct. 14 by the FBI, Mr. Harper was introduced to the spies by Dr. Hagle, who has not been arrested or charged.

There is speculation that Mr. Harper, who faces up to life in prison, is negotiating with U.S. authorities for leniency in return for his cooperation in building a case against Dr. Hagle and others.

The name of Dr. Hagle, figured neither in Monday's proceedings nor in the indictment. But U.S. investigators had said in court documents that Dr. Hagle received one-third of the payments the Poles made to Mr. Harper.

After the arraignment, U.S. Dis-

trict Judge Samuel Conti, to whom the case was assigned, set a hearing for Friday at which he is expected to announce a trial date.

The indictment added some detail to the charges previously aired in the affidavit issued when Mr. Harper was arrested. It contended that from May 1979, Mr. Harper conspired to sell American secrets with his wife, Ruby Louise Schuler, a Polish agent. Zdzislaw Prychodziec, another Polish representative in Mexico known only as Jacques, and others.

The documents, it was charged, were made available by his wife, who worked at Systems Control Inc. of Palo Alto, California, which worked under contract to the Defense Department's Ballistic Missile Defense Advanced Technology Center in Huntsville, Alabama.

According to the indictment, Mr. Harper, a power-supply engineer, met with the Polish agents in Vienna, Warsaw and various Mexican cities and turned over batches of documents on four dates in 1980, 1981 and 1983.



James D. Harper Jr.

U.S. officials had earlier said the documents made their way to Moscow and that several Polish and Soviet agents were decorated for obtaining them.

Mr. Harper was also indicted for evading income taxes on much of his income for last year and for making false tax returns in 1981 and 1982. Those charges are presumably based on concealment of money he might have received from the Polish government.

U.S. Political Fund Hit By Name-Napping Stunt

By Karen Tumulty
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — What's in a name? A hefty \$31.3 million a year in federal funds, if the name happens to be the National Endowment for Democracy.

Two former presidential candidates, John B. Anderson and Eugene J. McCarthy, claimed Monday that the name, and thus the money, happens to be theirs. They got both through a legal ploy, they said at a news conference, and they plan to hold them hostage to foil what they call a "scam" on the taxpayers.

The \$31.3 million annually comes from a bill that President Ronald Reagan signed last month. The law says the money is to be channeled through the newly created National Endowment for Democracy to private foundations for promotion of "free and democratic institutions throughout the world."

Mr. Anderson and Mr. McCarthy, noting that the funds are likely to go to foundations set up by the

Democratic and Republican parties, the AFL-CIO and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, contend that the endowment is no more than a "slush fund."

The endowment, also known as Project Democracy, was conceived in April by a study group led by William E. Brock, the U.S. trade representative, and the chairmen of the Democratic and Republican parties. Under the law, each political party is entitled to \$5 million for its own foundation, the AFL-CIO gets \$14 million and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce gets \$2.5 million. The remaining money goes for operating expenses and grants to other agencies.

"This legislation is a grim joke. It is a scam," Mr. Anderson said. "They and their friends could have a lovely time at taxpayer expense selling democracy."

To prevent that, Mr. Anderson, Mr. McCarthy and Edward H. Crane, former chairman of the Libertarian Party, quietly filed articles of incorporation last month under the name National Endowment for Democracy.

Their legal documents were filed with the District of Columbia on Nov. 17, several days before the president signed the bill and before the U.S. Information Agency filed its own articles of incorporation to set up the government endowment.

By taking the name, the three hopes to stop distribution of the money or at least tie it up in a court battle. "You can't have more than one with the same name," Mr. Anderson said of the endowment, "and we got there first."

But Stuart Ross, counsel for the government-sponsored National Endowment for Democracy, disputes that. He said he "reserved" the name with the District of Columbia's assistant superintendent Nov. 7. Thus, he said, his agency has claim to the name.

Messrs. Anderson, McCarthy and Crane are ready to decide the issue in court.

Cambodian Opposition To Confer in Beijing

Reuters

BELTING — Two leaders of a coalition opposing the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia arrived here Tuesday to confer. They will be met by a third member of the coalition later this week.

Khieu Samphan, a member of the Khmer Rouge who is vice president of the Democratic Cambodia coalition, and its prime minister, Son Sann, arrived from Bangkok. The group's president, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, is expected to join them Thursday.



Jesse L. Jackson

Jackson Says Israeli Issue Feared in U.S.

By Eleanor Randolph
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Democratic presidential hopeful, the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, who has been criticized by some Jewish leaders for being too pro-Arab, has said that U.S. leaders are reluctant to discuss Middle East policy "openly and fairly" because they fear "being accused of being anti-Semitic."

Mr. Jackson, at a breakfast meeting with reporters Monday, said he supports Israel's right to exist "with security and within internationally recognized boundaries." But he said he does not support Israeli claims on the West Bank and he believes the United States must push for "human rights for Palestinians" and a Palestinian homeland.

"We have a tilt towards Israel," Mr. Jackson said. "And we have an interest in Israel — moral, religious and otherwise. But we need to be able to engage in debate and not be called anti-Semitic."

Last month the Jewish Defense League in New York City called Mr. Jackson "an enemy of the Jewish people" and threatened to form a group called "Jews Against Jackson" to pressure potential Jewish backers not to contribute to his campaign.

Although most other prominent Jewish groups have declined to comment on Mr. Jackson's candidacy, some Jewish leaders have criticized him for past comments and for his support for Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

On another issue, Mr. Jackson, who has threatened not to support the nominee if he were not chosen, said he is "inclined to support the Democratic candidate."



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THE GIN OF ENGLAND

Pardon Sought 70 Years After Murder

Georgia Man, Who Was Lynched, Now Said to Be Innocent

By Fay S. Joyce
New York Times Service

ATLANTA — In an outburst of anti-Semitism, a furious mob lynched Leo M. Frank in 1915 after the governor of Georgia commuted his death sentence for the murder of a 13-year-old girl. Now the state is weighing a posthumous pardon for Mr. Frank.

Attorneys for the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the American Jewish Committee and the Atlanta Jewish Federation petitioned for the pardon after a witness came forward last year to contradict a key trial witness against Mr. Frank.

They say they believe chances are fairly good that the Georgia Board of Pardons and Paroles will clear Mr. Frank's name within the next two weeks.

The commutation of Mr. Frank's sentence to life in prison, by Governor John Slaton, led to a wave of terror that went far beyond the lynching.

Spurred by the newspaper writings of Tom Watson, the Georgia Populist Party leader who was to become a U.S. senator, armed mobs roamed streets, forcing Jewish businessmen to board up windows and doors. Several thousand people carrying guns, hatchets and dynamite surrounded the governor's mansion. About half the

3,000 Jews in Georgia fled, and the remainder faced a boycott of Jewish businesses.

Alonso Mann, who came forward last year with information he was a terrified 14-year-old office boy at the Atlanta pencil factory where the girl, Mary Phagan, was killed in

Nazi Doctor Faces Mass Murder Trial

United Press International

HAMBURG — A former Nazi doctor has been charged with hanging 20 Jewish children and 22 concentration camp inmates at the end of World War II to eliminate witnesses to medical experiments he conducted.

Arnold Strippel, 72, was charged Monday with the mass killings, which allegedly took place April 20, 1945, after a three-year investigation. It was not known when he would go to trial.

Stern, a West German magazine, accused justice authorities of dragging out the investigation, saying the facts about Mr. Strippel's actions at Neuengamme concentration camp were known 35 years ago but no action was taken until Stern published an article on him in 1979.

1913. Mr. Frank, then 29, was the factory superintendent.

Mr. Mann, 85 and living in Bristol, Virginia, where cataract surgery has confined him to his apartment, said last week: "I pray to God that they will give Leo M. Frank a pardon. I would feel like it was the Christian thing to do. He did not commit that crime."

The board has reviewed an affidavit by Mr. Mann and a videotape in which he describes how he unexpectedly came upon the factory's janitor, Jim Conley, carrying the limp body of an unconscious girl on the first floor of the National Pencil Co.

Mr. Mann said that Mr. Conley warned, "If you ever mention this, I'll kill you." So, on the advice of his mother, the youth largely remained silent at the trial, testifying only briefly.

Mr. Conley was the key prosecution witness. He testified that he and Mr. Frank put Miss Phagan's body in the elevator and that he took the body from the second floor to the basement by the elevator. This testimony, unshaken by Mr. Frank's attorneys 70 years ago, is contradicted by Mr. Mann's statement that he saw Mr. Conley with the body on the first floor.

Mr. Conley, now dead, was convicted as an accessory to the murder and sentenced to a year on a chain gang.

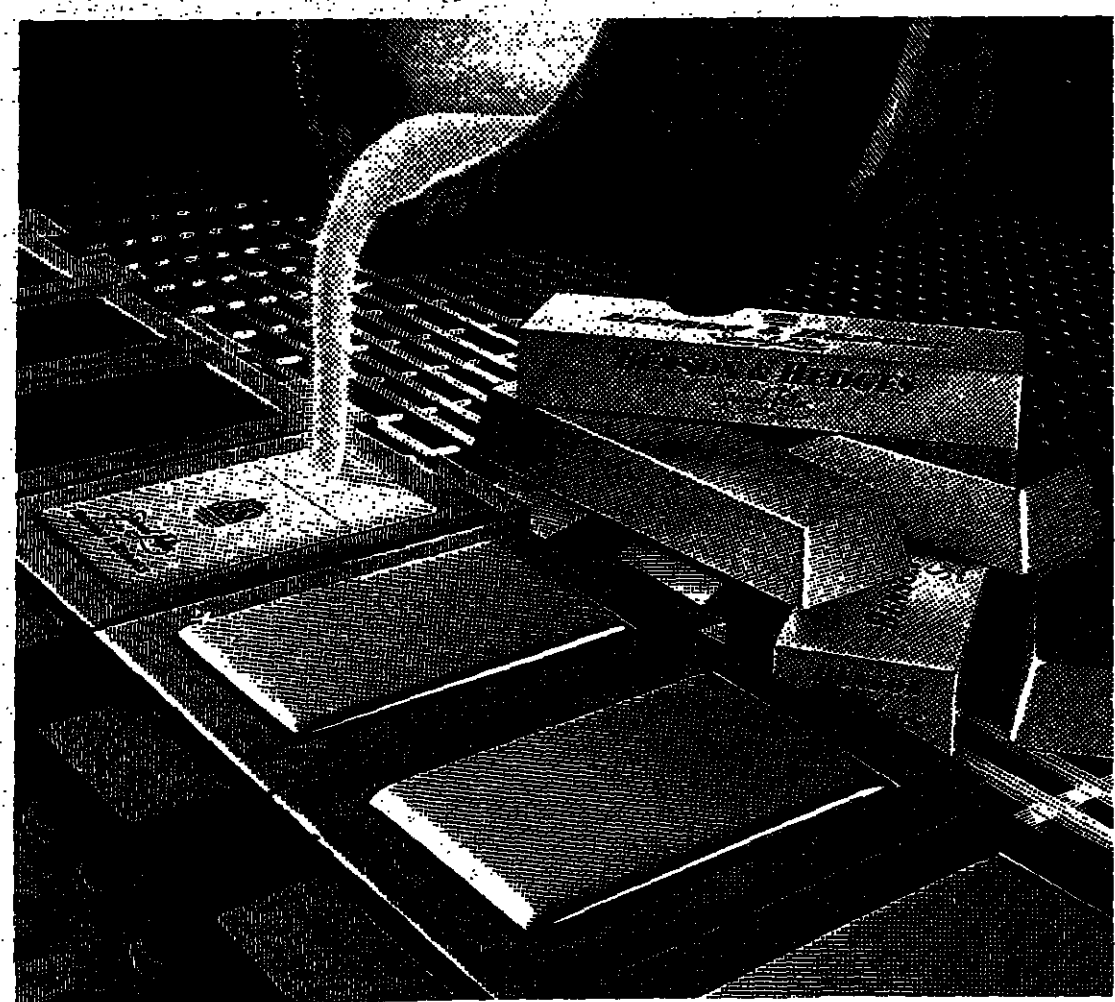
Police in London Blow Up a Bomb

The Associated Press

LONDON — Police evacuated a London shopping street Tuesday and blew up a bomb that had been left in a satchel outside a restaurant. No one was injured, Scotland Yard said.

The blast shattered windows along Kensington High Street. No one has claimed responsibility for planting the bomb.

Authorities this week warned that the IRA was planning a pre-Christmas bomb blitz, both in Northern Ireland and in the British capital.



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U.S. Urges Censure of North Korea for Downing Light Plane

By Richard Wirgin
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The United States, noting that an international inquiry had rebuffed a Soviet contention that the South Korean airliner shot down Sept. 1 was on a mission, has reportedly called for a world condemnation of a Soviet Union for destroying the plane.

In addition, according to details who heard the appeal Monday, the United States urged the International Civil Aviation Organization to censure the Russians for allegedly failing to cooperate with the agency's investigation of the attack on the plane.

The Korean Air Lines Boeing 747 was on a flight from Anchorage, Alaska, to Seoul when it was hit by at least one of two missiles fired by a Soviet jet fighter as the airliner flew over the Soviet island of Sakhalin. The plane crashed in the Sea of Japan, and all 269 persons on board were killed.

The American appeal was made by J. Lynn Helms, head of the Federal Aviation Administration, at a closed-door session in Montreal of the international aviation organization's 33-member council, its governing body.

In earlier deliberations in mid-September, the council limited its censure to "deeply deploring" the destruction of the airliner and directed that the aviation organization conduct an investigation to "determine the facts and technical aspects" of the fatal flight.

The council's reluctance to accede initially to U.S. calls for outright condemnation of Moscow was seen as an effort to avoid any criticism that it was prejudging the inquiry the council set in motion.

But now the council has the contents of the report drafted by the eight members of the inquiry team. The report presents 16 conclusions, many of them simple findings of fact.

In addition to discounting the Soviet contention about a spy mission, the report says there are no indications, despite Soviet assertions that warning shots were fired, that the Korean crew knew they were being pursued by interceptors. It also says there was nothing in the last radio message from the crew about the sudden loss of pressure in their jumbo jet to show that they were "aware of the reason for a rapid decompression."



Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone waved to voters Tuesday on a campaign tour through the streets of Tokyo.

Japan's Electoral System Attacked for Inequalities

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — No matter what happens in Japan's national elections next Sunday, the odds are good that the courts will eventually declare the results unconstitutional.

Several weeks ago, Japan's Supreme Court ruled that procedures used in the last general election in 1980 contained inequalities violating the nation's constitution. But since the judges did nothing to put teeth into their decision, the situation persists. Similar rulings have come and gone, to no avail, for a decade.

Now, with a campaign under way for the 511 seats in the lower house of the Diet, or parliament, Japanese voters are being reminded once again that some are more equal than others. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone pledged last week to change the system, but cynicism runs high.

Usually it is the rural voter who benefits, at the expense of the city dweller. For example, a member of the lower house from Hyogo prefecture in central Japan represents 82,015 eligible voters, while a colleague from Chiba, outside Tokyo, represents 359,492. It means that

Hyogo's voters, per capita, have 4.3 times as much sway as Chiba's.

"Even a three-year-old child can say that this is utterly irrational and undemocratic," the newspaper Mainichi said early this year in an editorial. Few disagree, but nothing gets done for a basic reason:

Change would probably work to the disadvantage of those in power. Farmers are a mainstay of the Liberal Democratic Party, a coalition of conservative political factions that has governed Japan since 1955. Rural areas give the party its votes, and the Liberal Democrats respond with farm subsidies and other policies that keep food prices at levels most consumers believe are unnecessarily high.

Japan's population shifted rapidly from the farms to the cities after World War II. But the changes have not been matched by a significant redistribution of political power, despite legal requirements that adjustments be made every five years. As a result, the inequality in voter strength becomes greater each year.

In the worst-case example immediately following a 1975 redistricting, one rural constituency had 2.92 times the voting strength of an urban district in parliament's lower house. By the 1980 election, the worst-case ratio had crept up to 3.95-to-1, and now it is 4.3-to-1.

The situation is even worse in the less-important upper house, where there is no election this year. Voters in Tottori prefecture have 5.58 times the clout of those from Kanagawa, south of Tokyo.

Legal challenges to the system have been brought at least since 1972, but unlike their American counterparts, Japanese courts are reluctant to interfere with what they consider a legislative function. Mr. Nakasone, however, insists he will press for reforms.

"The Supreme Court decision," he said the other day, "is like a suspended sentence."

U.S. Rejection of Visas on Political Grounds Debated

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The State Department recently rejected visa applications from Nicaragua's interior minister, Tomas Borge, and Roberto d'Aubuisson, the president of El Salvador's constituent assembly.

A White House official explained that the government had denied a visa to Mr. Borge, a leading official of the leftist Sandinista government, because it did not want to give him "a propaganda platform" in the United States. Mr. d'Aubuisson, leader of the rightist Arena party, was said to have been kept out because of the administration's concern over terrorist death squads to which he has been linked.

The action has prompted questions on whether, and under what circumstances, the government should deny visas solely on political grounds. The White House was reported to have been sharply divided on the decision to deny entry to Mr. Borge and Mr. d'Aubuisson. Defenders of the government's action argue that the denial of such visas is an important instrument of foreign policy and that the government has broad rights to determine who can enter the United States.

Opponents argue that a refusal to grant visas on political grounds denies Americans access to information that might contradict a given administration's position. They also argue that such denials are inconsistent with the country's tradition of civil liberties and tarnish the United States' image abroad.

Under Section 212 (a) 27 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the government can exclude foreigners "whose activities would be contrary to the public interest."

Section 212 (a) 28 of the act permits the government to exclude foreigners who are members of Communist or anarchist organizations, as well as those who are not members but "write, publish, circulate, display or distribute any written or printed matter advocating or teaching opposition to all organized government" or "advocating and teaching the economic, international and government doctrines of world communism."

The law, known as the McCarran-Walter Act, was enacted in 1952 and includes many other grounds on which the government can keep foreigners out of the country, whether they want to live in the United States or simply visit. It has frequently been invoked to exclude not only foreign government officials but also artists, writers and opposition politicians.

Aryeh Neier, a law professor at New York University and vice chairman of the Fund for Free Expression, an organization that tries to promote free speech around the world, opposes any exclusion of foreigners on ideological grounds. But he said "the courts have always differentiated between what one may do to Americans inside the country and what one may do to outsiders who want to come in."

Most of those who argue that the government should be able to keep out foreigners on political grounds say the government needs this power in reserve for certain cases.

Elliott Abrams, the assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs, said: "My own view is that there are definitely dangers of abuse, but there are at least a few circumstances when we

might send the wrong message by letting someone in; for example, by letting in a political figure who had violated human rights."

"We're not keeping anybody's views out," Mr. Abrams added. Charles Fairbanks, deputy assistant secretary for human rights, said: "If you can't keep out Goring, there would be something wrong with the law."

Mr. Fairbanks said that, in denying a visa to Mr. Borge, the government was not trying to "keep out what Borge has been saying," since that had been widely reported in the United States.

"It's because it's a high official and because the decision has a diplomatic character," Mr. Fairbanks said. "We're at an important and delicate situation in managing our relations with Nicaragua and in the Contadora project and we might want to send some kind of diplomatic signal by keeping Borge out," he added.

Juliana Filon, a policy analyst at the Heritage Foundation, a conservative research institute in Washington, said she believed the power to deny visas should be used "very, very seldom," but that the power nonetheless constituted "a form of political warfare or diplomatic warfare."

Arthur Helton, director of the political asylum project for the Lawyers' Committee for International Human Rights, another group that lobbies for freedom of expression, said he and most other opponents of exclusion on political grounds could support keeping would-be visitors or immigrants

out "if there's specific reason to believe that someone may engage in terrorist activities."

But the existing law, he said, contains provisions that "sweep far too broadly."

Representative Barney Frank, Democrat of Massachusetts, has introduced a bill to repeal many of the provisions of the McCarran-Walter Act that give the government a broad basis on which to exclude visitors.

"The assumption should be that anybody can come here to visit unless they are going to be violent, going to overthrow the government, are terrorists, have an infectious disease, are ex-Nazis or are so mentally ill that they might cause problems because they are out of control," Mr. Frank said.

He said that refusing visas on political grounds damaged the

country's image abroad. "It's degrading the spectacle of the United States being afraid of these people," he said.

The existing provisions allowing the government to deny visas on political grounds have survived previous legal tests.

In 1972, for example, the Supreme Court upheld the decision to deny entry to a Belgian Marxist scholar and journalist who had been invited to speak before academic and other groups.

Mr. Helton said he expected new legal challenges to the McCarran-Walter Act's exclusion provisions, possibly involving the cases of Mr. Borge and Mr. d'Aubuisson.

Meanwhile, there appears to be no overwhelming sentiment in Congress to repeal or modify the act's provisions.

Nicaraguan Says Rebels Shift Tactics

By Doyle McManus
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The leader of Nicaragua's largest U.S.-backed rebel group says that his guerrillas have shifted strategy to open the option of seizing a "liberated zone," setting up a provisional government and seeking international help.

"To declare a liberated zone and establish a provisional government remains an option," Adolfo Calero Fortescara, president of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, said Monday in an interview. "It would impose a decision, a new attitude, on the Nicaraguan people and on other governments."

Mr. Calero, who claims to have 9,000 men based on Nicaragua's northern border with Honduras, said that his guerrilla force had shifted its focus from hit-and-run raids against strategic targets such as seaports and oil facilities toward a more extensive military presence in northern Nicaragua, to make the option of a "liberated zone" more viable.

Members of Mr. Calero's group, which receives much of its financing from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, have long talked of declaring a government of their own in Nueva Segovia and Jinotega departments, where their presence is greatest.

But recently, some have described a more detailed scenario: If the current peace negotiations between Nicaragua and other Central American nations break down, the rebels might seize a major town, declare themselves the legitimate government of Nicaragua and appeal for help from Honduras and the United States.

Mr. Calero, a former industrialist and leader of Nicaragua's Conservative Party, who was in Washington on an unofficial mission to drum up support for his cause, refused to confirm those reports, saying only that a provisional government is "an option."

Government analysts from the United States and some other countries have said that it is far from clear that the rebels are capable of the type of operation being considered.

Contadora Plan for Central America Is Described as Being Nearly Finished

By Juan M. Vasquez
Los Angeles Times Service

MEXICO CITY — The foreign ministers of four Latin American countries are ready to put the finishing touches on a document that could pave the way for a peaceful settlement of Central America's conflicts, according to regional diplomatic sources.

The document is said to encompass economic, political and military arrangements among the five principal Central American nations in a legal framework that addresses most of their mutual concerns.

The proposal for a regional settlement is expected to be a major topic of discussion between Mexican government officials and members of the U.S. presidential commission on Central America, who arrived in Mexico Monday.

The commission, headed by the former secretary of state, Henry A. Kissinger, will hold private meetings with President Miguel de la Madrid and Bernardo Sepúlveda, the foreign minister, as well as with other leading Mexican figures.

Mexico is one of the four countries of the so-called Contadora group, which has sponsored the peace initiative for Central America. The other members are Venezuela, Panama and Colombia.

Sources familiar with the group's work said that representatives from the four countries had spent the last few months writing a document — or set of documents — that would implement an earlier agreement in principle. That agreement, prepared last September, was called a "document of objectives" in which the Central American nations agreed to work toward lessening regional tensions. It was accepted by the foreign ministers of Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and Costa Rica.

Although it does not obligate any country to undertake specific actions, the "document of objectives" was seen by the sponsoring nations as a major step forward.

The objectives include the elimination of arms trafficking in the region, a ban on foreign military bases and advisers and an end to support for terrorism, subversion and sabotage.

The document was widely interpreted as being aimed at Nicaragua and its support for leftist revolutions and at El Salvador and Honduras, where U.S. troops are training or helping government forces.

Mexico believes that the presence of American troops in Central America poses the threat of wider conflict in the region. Nicaragua, the biggest military force in the region, charges that the United States is preparing to invade it.

"I do not believe this should be seen as some sort of treaty that secures a global agreement," said one Latin American official of the document, "but there are certain things that can be done now, and that's what we want everybody to come to terms on."

The official cited recent conciliatory overtures by Nicaragua as a step toward a possible signing of the Contadora document. They included the easing of internal political restraints and the announced departure of Salvadoran rebel leaders from Nicaragua.

Nicaragua is said to have demanded that U.S. military trainers in Honduras and El Salvador be withdrawn before Nicaragua com-

mits itself to a withdrawal of Cuban military advisers from its own soil. The Reagan administration would be unlikely to agree to such a step, diplomats here believe, because it would undermine government forces in El Salvador.

Another difficult issue is posed by demands for the "democratization" of Nicaragua, meaning the lifting of all political restraints inside the country. The leftist leadership of the country holds that such questions are internal matters of sovereignty not subject to outside influence.

The peace plans are said to be ready for approval by Mr. Sepúlveda and his counterparts from Venezuela, Panama and Colombia, but it is unclear when they will meet next. A session planned for Dec. 21 in Panama has been put off until early January, according to Mexican officials.

Under that schedule, the Contadora foreign ministers would examine the document before circulating it to the foreign ministers of the Central American countries. If the latter approve, a subsequent meeting and signing ceremony would be held in Panama.

Kissinger Panel Reports Split on El Salvador Aid

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Henry A. Kissinger, chairman of the presidential commission on Central America, has clashed with some Democrats on the panel who favor making new U.S. aid to El Salvador conditional on an end to rightist death squad violence, commission officials say.

A commission spokesman, Herbert Hetu, said that while no final recommendations had been drafted, the group was expected to propose a large new aid program for Central America in its report to President Ronald Reagan next month.

Other commission officials said Monday the aid package could total several billion dollars over a five- to 10-year period. These officials, speaking on condition that they not be identified, said that several Democrats on the 12-member commission had asserted that U.S. aid to El Salvador should be linked to an end to death squad violence.

But they said that the former secretary of state, among others, had argued against this, asserting that since El Salvador was of vital interest to Washington, aid should not be made conditional.

Commission officials also revealed that differences had developed within the bipartisan group over whether the administration should be given leeway to use more military measures and pressures to achieve U.S. objectives in the region, and whether this country could "live with" the Marxist-led government of Nicaragua.

The principal opposition to Mr. Kissinger was reported to be from Robert S. Strauss, former Democratic Party national chairman; Henry Cisneros, mayor of San Antonio; Carlos F. Diaz-Alejandro, a Cuban-born economics professor at Yale University; and Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO.

Generally, the sources said, some Democratic members felt that Mr. Kissinger was trying to push the group to adopt a report that would endorse the administration's policies toward Central America. Neither Mr. Hetu nor commission members would comment on the group's internal deliberations.

U.S. Report On Slain Nuns Is Classified

By Joanne Ormang
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The State Department has classified the report from a retired U.S. federal judge on the murders three years ago of four American churchwomen in El Salvador, arguing that disclosure could affect the trial of five Salvadoran national guardsmen charged in the killings.

The State Department sent Harold R. Tyler Jr., a former U.S. District Court judge and former deputy U.S. attorney general, to El Salvador from Sept. 18 to 23 to examine evidence in the murder case and provide an independent assessment for Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

Mr. Tyler's report was submitted Dec. 3, classified provisionally and sent two days later to congressional subcommittees with an interest in Central America, according to a State Department spokesman. He said the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador is expected to report next week on implications of public disclosure.

"If we conclude that earlier public release will not prejudice the case, we will release" the report, a department statement said.

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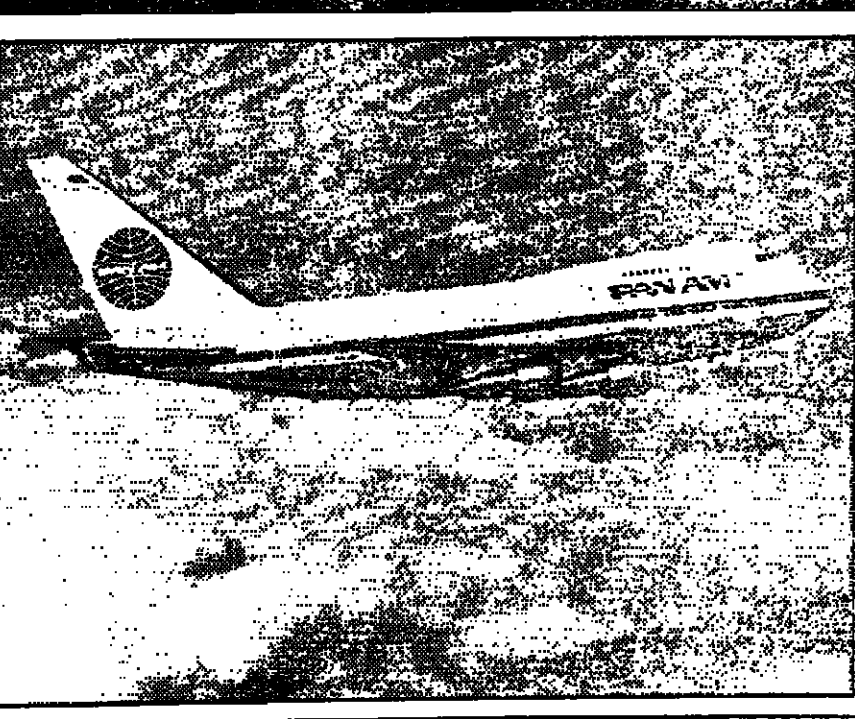
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SPORTS

East, West Reach Accord: Sack the Coach

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Those who despair of East ever seeing eye to eye with West should know that there is one Soviet reaction in exact accord with our own.

When their sportsmen fail, the coach is invariably sacked.

A morsel of comfort, no doubt, for the millions unweary at the breakdown of disarmament talks and at seeing "The Day After." Yet it does show that we and they share in a winner-takes-all sporting world, a common response.

In its last 33 soccer internationals, the Soviet Union has been beaten twice. The loss to Brazil in the 1982 World Cup (a miscarriage of justice in Seville) caused the resignation of a splendid manager, Konstantin Beskov. The defeat in Portugal last month now brings the resignation of his successor, Valery Lobanovskiy.

The pattern goes further back, to when Beskov replaced Nikita S. Morozov, always one month after failure, a month in which the all-powerful sports committee reaches for the inevitable scapegoat.

Lobanovskiy, 46, apparently "asked" to be released from his duties "for family reasons." Beskov, it was said, had felt his time was up and that he should give way to a younger man.

Comforting, isn't it, to hear the Russians trot out the same euphemistic language for depriving a man of his living?

"The manager's incompetence (if this is really the case)," wrote one Soviet observer, "should be

paid for by those who showed incompetence in appointing him in the first place." Well said, comrade. Of course, it could be he knew change was on the way. A month after he wrote, Sergei Pavlov was thanked for his services as chairman of the sports committee and

ROB HUGHES

replaced by Marat Gramov, who now accepts Lobanovskiy's "resignation."

Still, it is all rather more humane than in days gone by. Beskov was able to return to his duties in rebuilding Moscow Spartak, and doubtless Lobanovskiy will find a niche. Despite caustic criticisms of both from inside the Communist Party and out, things are not as tough as in 1976 when, following a calamitous experiment of transferring gifted players to Dynamo Kiev and using that side as the national team, the manager was suspended from all duties. His name? Valery Lobanovskiy, the very same.

Where Russian soccer policy is a minority of one is in its retention of star players behind closed borders. You may recall Oleg Blokhin, the most successful goal-scorer in Soviet history, being promised his release during the last World Cup. It became a hollow inducement.

Blokhin is 31, and his hopes of joining other Eastern bloc players earning small fortunes in the West have evaporated. Were he allowed out tomorrow, it would be too late to capitalize on what once were the

fastest legs in his sport. He remains at Kiev, still quick and wily, but ever a player of moods. It is hard to see how he could be motivated afresh now that he so clearly regards himself a bird in captivity.

Conversely, the mass release of internationals from Yugoslavia is likely to determine the final place among the eight qualifiers for next year's European championships. Aside from France, the host, Belgium, Denmark, Portugal, Romania and West Germany are through.

The Netherlands is almost certain to annihilate Malta and join them this weekend.

Which leaves one place, and that could be settled in Cardiff on Wednesday night when Yugoslavia plays Wales. In a way, exits from both nations hold the key.

The Welsh are relieved to be at full strength despite the wretched refusal by English League clubs to unburden their neighbor of the risk of injuries during last weekend's matches. England, Ireland and Scotland are eliminated, and Wales tried, naively it seems, to ask the English for fair play — either release the handful of players preparing for their country's most crucial match in 25 years or postpone the league games, as would surely have happened were England still in contention.

No chance. Treading sour grapes, the English snubbed Wales again, just as the FA has this year in calling off the century-old hound international championship on

which the Welsh depend for financial independence.

The only thing Wales can do is use the rhetoric of the spurred to knock out Yugoslavia. "We are playing," says the ironically named Welsh manager, Mike England, "for our survival." Without the minimum £100,000 (\$143,000) Wales anticipates that qualifying is worth, its coffers are bone dry.

Yet in Ian Rush, Wales has perhaps the most valuable goal-scorer in Europe. Unlike most Welshmen he speaks little, but on the field, as he has proved time and time again for Liverpool, he has blinding acceleration and a nose for the half-chance that make him virtually impossible to contain over 90 minutes. All he needs is service.

The man most likely to surpass him, Yugoslavian sweeper Luka Peruzovic, will take the field only once his nation is assured that he, too, has come unscathed through club games. For Peruzovic is an employee of Anderlecht in Belgium, and his release to join the Yugoslavians' training for a match equally vital to them was similarly denied.

Peruzovic and Paris St.-Germain striker Safet Susic (who again arrives late after club duty) are the only two of Yugoslavia's 57 players in exile to be invited to their best for the homeland; such has been the devastating effect of jealousies whenever highly paid mercenaries are recalled to the cause.

Overseas claims, and national service, deprive Yugoslavia of the wealth of technically polished talents it constantly produces. But occasionally the export trade pays

invaluable dividends.

A certain Dzemal Hadzibabic, who enjoyed four successful and emotional years as a fullback with the rise of Swansea City in Wales, has been called to assist Yugoslavia. Not as a player, for that is now beyond a man who runs a wine bar back home, but as "technical adviser" — or, as he implicitly puts it, "chief spy."

The man Wales adopted as Jimmy (easier to roll off the Welsh tongue) is in the camp because of his intimate knowledge of Wales. He may need introducing, however, to the team's own country figures, for Coach Todor Veselinovic has called upon no fewer than 31 players over the past half dozen games.

Opposites the Welsh and Yugoslavians certainly are. Mike England probably couldn't find, never mind select, 31 players in one year; his relative success has been in the compactness of his squad.

Exactly a year ago in Titograd the teams drew, 4-4. Wednesday, it is all or nothing: The winner qualifies. Another draw? That would leave Yugoslavia needing to beat the ultra-defensive Bulgarians at home next week to go through.

It is as light as a sporting situation can be, but the sheer hunger of the Welsh may triumph over the possibly more fluent skills of their visitors.

While Joey Jones, the Chelsea left back, is anything but the most gifted touch player on the field, he articulates the position immaculately: "This will be my 57th cap, and ever since I've played for Wales we've qualified for nothing. It may sound ridiculous, but we'll die for Wales. We really will."



Stenrud Sets All-Time Field Goal

Jan Stenrud, who earlier had set an all-time National Football League field goal record, kicked a 23-yarder 5:07 into overtime to give Green Bay a 12-9 victory over Tampa Bay Monday night in Tampa, Florida. The Norwegian-born kicker passed George Blanda's NFL mark of 335 on his second field goal of the night, a 32-yarder (above) in the third quarter, and forced the overtime on a 23-yard effort with 28 seconds left to play in regulation. "Believe it or not, I was nervous," said Stenrud, 40, of his game-winner. "That's the first time in long time." Green Bay needs a victory against the Bears in Chicago Sunday to stay in playoff contention.

NFL Standings

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4 Baltimore										4 L.A. Raiders										4 Philadelphia of St. Louis									
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